FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — A proposal to suspend the Lebanese-Israeli agreement except for security provisions is being considered, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Military-Security Situation — More than 10 artillery shells hit Beirut airport, a U.S. Marine post, and near Israeli positions east of the airport, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. The shells were fired from Druze positions south of Beirut during continued fighting between the Lebanese Army and Druze forces, the Voice of Lebanon asserted. In a separate development, Defense Minister Moshe Arens promised that Israel will "look after" the Lebanese Druze because of the "special concern" felt by Israeli Druze, Jerusalem radio reported.

Syrian forces are prepared to stay in Lebanon a long time, an IDF brigadier general stated to a Jerusalem radio correspondent. The Syrian fortifications on the Golan Heights are better and deeper than before the 1973 war, but the IDF has the answers to this, the general added.

Meanwhile, PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jabril "indirectly" accused PLO armed forces deputy commander in chief Khalil al-Wazir of engineering the explosions in northern Lebanon, including the detonation near a Tripoli mosque, Voice of Lebanon reported. The Syrian paper *Tishrin* linked the Ba'labakk explosions with the Damascus visit by U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, asserting that the bombs were aimed at exerting pressure on Syria, SANA reported in its press review. Referring to a meeting between former Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil, *Tishrin* stated that Sharon may have been one of the main planners of the bombings.

McFarlane Mission — Middle East envoy McFarlane arrived in Beirut from Amman after holding talks with King Husayn, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Husayn affirmed Jordan's support for Lebanese unity and for strengthening Lebanon's "total territorial sovereignty," Amman radio stated. Official sources cited by Beirut radio stressed Lebanon's desire for an agreement on the withdrawal of all forces. Lebanon will not agree to any state, particularly Syria, placing obstacles in the way of the Israeli withdrawal for any reason, the sources asserted. Syria's declared rejection of the withdrawal question is only "tactical," the sources reasoned, because Syria requested this issue be put on the agenda of the meeting with McFarlane.

PLO Affairs

Dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha is under house arrest in Damascus and has been replaced by Colonel Abu Khalid, according to diplomatic sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Palestinian sources told the PRC press agency XINHUA that differences developed between Col Muragha and Colonel Nimr Salih because Muragha favored a cease-fire and an end to the Fatah dispute.

In the Al-Biqa', Syrian special units besieged Jdita and ordered Fatah forces to hand over their weapons, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In an interview broadcast by Austrian television, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reiterated his willingness to hold talks with Jordan if approved by a majority in the PLO. 'Arafat also stated that the PLO is ready to negotiate a POW exchange with the Israelis.

Libya-Chad

The army of former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has captured the town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad, a spokesman for the Transitional National Union Government Unity claimed according to AFP. Earlier, Paris radio had reported that President Hissein Habre's forces were pinned down in the town by Libyan bombing. Meanwhile, "hundreds" of U.S. soldiers are crossing into Chad from Sudan and the two AWACS planes currently in Egypt will join the other two AWACS ordered to Sudan, JANA claimed citing a "U.S. TV station."

JANA again denied any Libyan military intervention in Chad and denounced "false" reports that Libyan forces shelled Faya-Largeau. If there are any foreign forces intervening in Chad, JANA asserted, the United States, France, and Zaire are to blame.

Meanwhile, France decided to send military instructors to Chad, Paris radio announced. The decision falls within the framework of the 1976 military agreements which exclude direct French participation in war operations, Defense Minister Charles Hernu emphasized. The French force will also be involved with telecommunications which should enable the data from the U.S. AWACS planes to be received in Ndjamena. Hernu stated that "everything the Libyans do, we will do" with the exception of bombing operations, the radio added.

In another development, a high-level Libyan military delegation began talks with Soviet officials in Moscow, according to AFP. Details of the talks were not given and monitored Libyan and Soviet media have not been observed to report on the talks.

Egypt

Foreign Minister Kamal Ha[illegible]affirmed Egypt's support for "the legitimate regime" [illegible] against any foreign intervention while President Husni [illegible]rak stressed that Egypt is making all efforts to help the two sides to overcome their differences by urging them to use reason and logic, MENA reports stated. Meanwhile, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali met with Chadian Interior Minister Tahara Guinassou in Ndjamena where he received an "urgent message" from Chadian President Hissein Habre for President Mubarak, MENA noted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces liberated two strategic heights north of Mehran and the slopes of another, killing more than 1,000 Iraqi soldiers and capturing large quantities of arms and equipment, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio stated. Iraqi forces south of Mehran were also "severely crushed," the communique added. Although an Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed that "heavy losses" were inflicted on the Iranian troops in the Mehran sector, a later radio report cited a military spokesman as saying that the Iraqi forces had completed a "withdrawal" to the international borders "after completing their objectives." Meanwhile, the commander of the Iraqi II Army Corps told INA that President Saddam Husayn had personally commanded the military operations in the Mehran area during which "more than 70 percent" of the Iranian forces in the area were wiped out.

In another development, an Iranian official told IRNA that the Iraqi forces had used "poisonous bombs" in the northern sector, causing the hospitalizing of 13 Iranian soldiers.

Pilgrimage Dispute

Describing preparations for the pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, two Iranian officials told IRNA that if pilgrims had to spend their nights in mosques or in tents, it would be "unpleasant" for the Saudi authorities.

Meanwhile, a Saudi report stressed that Iranian pilgrims are welcome as long as they adhere to Saudi laws, according to Riyadh radio. If the pilgrims come for political purposes or to demonstrate, the authorities will show no leniency, the report added.

Afghanistan

Soviet helicopters bombed an Afghan barracks in Ghazni Province 30 July by mistake, Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP claimed. The Soviet forces thought the barracks had fallen to rebels, the sources added. Meanwhile, Soviet forces dropped napalm on a region in Helmand Province, Tehran radio's Turkish service announced.

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'Arafat Interviewed on Syria, Jordan, POW's
AU091210 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 8 Aug 83

["Exclusive Interview" with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Middle East correspondent Hans Benedikt in Tunis "last weekend" — recorded, questions in German, answers in English, with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Benedikt] Mr Chairman, does the PLO leadership feel threatened by Syria?

['Arafat] No, not directly. We Palestinians still regard ourselves as brothers of the Syrians. There are some misunderstandings between us, but we hope we will be able to bypass this.

[Benedikt] You say you hope, but can you predict what will happen in this conflict?

['Arafat] This is very difficult. We are moving here in a quicksand area. You remember, we have talked about this before. It is not easy. You see, a year ago, Sharon — Israel's defense minister — expected the liquidation of the PLO — and here we are. We are and will remain the main and most important factor in the Middle East. My aim is not Lebanon — it is not my aim to be there. My aim is my homeland, Palestine.

[Benedikt] Is it wrong to assume that the Palestinians will stay in Lebanon until you have a state of your own?

['Arafat] We are and we will stay in Lebanon until we and our Arab allies have completed our struggle.

[Benedikt] Are you afraid that the Syrian Army might attack the Palestinians in Lebanon?

['Arafat] We are still negotiating, and we still hope that we will come to a settlement.

[Benedikt] Do you believe that the PLO could become strong enough again to launch a new Middle East initiative, something that would move the Palestinian cause, through the PLO, once more into the focus of international politics and of world public opinion?

['Arafat] You see, you Europeans must understand that this will only be possible through the peace plan adopted by the Arab League at its latest summit conference in Fes. For the first time the Arabs — the Arab leaders — have offered this very important initiative. I think we must not miss this chance, because it is the first time the Arabs have offered a peace plan taking into consideration all the functions or the elements of the Middle East crisis.

[Benedikt] Thus you approve of the security guarantees that are offered by the peace plan?

['Arafat] These guarantees have been specifically offered and presented to the UN Security Council.

[Benedikt] Thus, you will continue to seek negotiations on the basis of the peace plan?

['Arafat] Indeed, I insist on this basis. I am asking for a debate in the UN Security Council, because all the elements of the Middle East crisis are there.

[Benedikt] It is rumored that you have contacted the U.S. Government?

['Arafat] I am sorry to say it is still the Americans who are trying to hide the sun with their fingers. They are still saying no to the PLO and no to our self-determination. They imagined that everything would be solved by their driving As-Sadat into the Camp David agreement. And what happened? They killed As-Sadat through this policy.

[Benedikt] How about your contacts with King Husayn of Jordan and about your negotiations with him? Is it correct that these negotiations are now finally dead?

['Arafat] No.

[Benedikt] In other words, you and King Husayn can negotiate again?

['Arafat] My door is always kept open. Our project was discussed at the Arab summit conference, and I am trying — and I will continue in this attitude — to make some headway along this path.

[Benedikt] Are you at all strong enough for this, considering that your talks with Husayn were highly controversial within the PLO?

['Arafat] Any step must be first discussed in the PLO.

[Benedikt] Do you think you would get a majority for this course of action?

['Arafat] Yes, because it was not us who closed the door, but the Jordanians — the Jordanian side.

[Benedikt] But the Jordanians say just the opposite — namely that it was you who did not give them a negotiating mandate.

['Arafat] Because I had to insist that the Jordanians not negotiate on the basis of the Reagan plan but on that of the Arab summit conference, don't you see? The policy of the United States is pushing our entire region into a very dangerous situation. I am afraid that we are getting into a very serious situation that might be called a balkanization of the Middle East. What is happening in Lebanon, what is being done there against the Palestinians, is driving our region into ever new splittings. It brings new conflicts, and new volcanoes — that is balkanization. But the main culprits are the United States and the tremendous arrogance of power of the Israelis. Their military junta is very stupid that it has allowed itself to be completely spoiled by the arrogance of power.

[Benedikt] Do you believe that all this will strengthen the position of the Soviet Union, especially in the mechanism of decision-making, and that the United States will find itself confronted with the increasing influence of the USSR?

['Arafat] We cannot simply ignore one of the two superpowers. The Middle East crisis is an international problem, not a local conflict.

[Benedikt] In the Arab world, it is said that all the Russians can offer, apart from military aid, is their own influence, and this might be dangerous for the Arab governments concerned.

['Arafat] That is precisely our dilemma — because it certainly is an international conflict.

[Benedikt] So you regard this as a dilemma?

['Arafat] Yes, certainly. Without any doubt — being a pragmatist.

[Benedikt] Regarding the question of the POW exchange — the PLO has negotiated with Israel through the Red Cross...

['Arafat interrupts] And with Austria's aid...

[Benedikt] ... to achieve an exchange of the POW's of the Lebanon war.

['Arafat] I have just notified the Austrian Government that we are now ready for negotiations about the exchange, and that we expect a result, and I told them that I am ready to start with the six Israelis that are under my control. The other two Israelis are not under my control, but I will do my best for them. And we have to thank our friends in Vienna very much for having helped us so much regarding this task.

'Arafat To Visit Salih, Hold Meetings in San'a'

GF091205 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 9 Aug (WAKH0 — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in San'a' today for a visit to the YAR that willl last several days.

Upon arrival, 'Arafat made a statement saying that during the visit he will hold talks with YAR President Colonel 'ali Abdallah Salih dealing with current developments in the Arab region — particularly during these critical times which the Arab nation is experiencing — and with the situation in the occupied Arab territories. 'Arafat noted that the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution will open its meetings in San'a' today.

Chairs Military Council Meeting

LD092025 Riyadh SPA in English 1921 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', Aug 9 — (SPA) — The Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution held a session here today under the chairmanship of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The Council reviewed the situation inside the occupied Arab territory, developments in the Lebanese arena, and a number of issues relating to Palestinian resistance and ways of supporting it to deter the Zionist inhuman practices in the occupied territory.

Mr 'Arafat arrived in the North Yemeni capital earlier today for a visit of several days in the country.

'Arafat Receives Message from GDR's Honecker

LD060849 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, recently talked with the GDR Charge d'Affaires in Tunisia, who handed Mr 'Arafat a message from the German President Honecker concerning the current situation in the region, especially [word indistinct] in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas.

Fatah Dissident Sa'id Musa Replaced by Khalid

NC091730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have stated that [Palestinian] dissident (?leader) Abu Musa Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] has been placed under house arrest [iqamah muhaddadah] in Damascus and that Colonel Abu Khalid has been appointed in his place. According to the sources, the reason for this is Abu Musa's failure to take control of the town of Jdita and his opponents' axes there, and that 40 of his supporters have been captured by the loyalists [to Yasir 'Arafat]. The Syrian command has also replaced Syrian intelligence chief in the Al-Biqa' Colonel Muhammad Ghanim by Colonel (?'Ali Hammaud).

11 Sa'id Musa Followers Arrested in Sabra Camp

NC091950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] A local news agency has reported that the security organs concerned have arrested 11 members of the Abu Musa group in the Sabra camp. They arrived in Beirut with false identity cards. The detained persons include Abu Musa aide Ibrahim al-Ghaddar, Muhammad 'Ali Musa, and Ahmad Muhammad Isma'il. Personal weapons and explosives equipment, which were in their possession, were confiscated.

Syria Orders Fatah Commander To Surrender Weapons

NC092034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that the Syrian special units have besieged the township of Jdita and addressed a warning to [Fatah commander] Abu Ahmad Isma'il that he must hand over the weapons belonging to Fatah.

Fatah Halts Media Campaign Against Syria, Rebels

NC101032 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has said that the Fatah movement has decided to stop all information campaigns against Syria and the Abu Musa group to enable the new reconciliation committee —which came from the PLO Central Council — to start implementing the mission assigned it: to reestablish relations with Syria and end the dispute with the Abu Musa group. He said that the PLO Central Council's recommendations were extremely positive, managed to maintain the unity of the Palestinian ranks, and demonstrated flexibility that will lead to settling differences in the Palestinian arena and solving the crisis in relations with Syria.

Abu Iyad pointed out that all the resistance groups attended the PLO Central Council meeting except for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. He praised the As-Sa'iqah organization's stance during the discussions, saying it was extremely good and showed understanding of the circumstances the Palestinian revolution is passing through. He pointed out that no date had been fixed for convening a general conference of the Fatah movement, so as not to adopt a resolution separating the Abu Musa group on the one hand, and out of a desire to settle differenes and give this group an opportunity to reconsider their position on the other. He stressed the need to return to the organizational framework and to solve differences in a democratic way.

Fatah Communique Issued on Ad-Damur Attack

JN091734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces have escalated their war of attrition operations against the Zionist invasion forces in Lebanon. The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

At 4:50 [not further clarified] on 8 August 1983, the Martyr Sa'd Jawadat group from the unit named after the martyrs of Beaufort Castle, shelled the Ad-Damur military airfield and the command headquarters of the military zone of the Zionist enemy army in the Ad-Damur area with heavy rockets. The rockets scored direct hits. Immediately afterward, the enemy forces blocked the main road and began combing the area and opened up fire from ground positions and gunboats. The group returned safely to its base.

We pledge to all martyrs and brother strugglers that we will continue to escalate armed struggle against the Zionist enemy despite the siege, coercion, and plotting against us and the attacks on the bases of the heroic strugglers. All plotting in our Palestinian arena will never succeed in changing the direction of our rifle or in weakening our determination and persistence to march ahead on the path of Fatah — the path of Palestine. We pledge that we will continue the revolution until we achieve victory. God is with us. It is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

Wide-Scale Changes in PLO Departments Reported

JN081202 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Tunis — *Ar-ra'y* has learned that the PLO leadership hasdecided to make wide-scale changes in its administration and cadres. The Information Department is scheduled to be headed by Khalid al-Hasan, and Haj Talal Abu Ghazalah will become Abu 'Ammar's office director.

Ar-Ra'y also learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to form an enlarged committee under Abu al-Hakam, the Palestinian military prosecutor general, to investigate the circumstances and complications connected with the departure from Beirut. A second subcommittee under Abu al-Hakam will also be formed to control financial issues. It has been noted that the Palestinian military prosecutor general is currently studying files containing 6,000 papers, in addition to 500 cassette recordings on the phase which followed the departure from Beirut.

U.S. Request to Jordan on Peace Talks Scored

JN091802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1554 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The day before yesterday, the White House asked Jordan to enter peace talks with the Zionist enemy lest time passes and the Zionist settlements become a fait accompli in the West Bank, as the U.S. White House put it.

The crux of this request is to further confirm the U.S. stand on the PLO by trying to get rid of it and finding substitutes to negotiate about the occupied West Bank in accordance with U.S. plans, of course. However, this U.S. request contains another point — namely a threat to Jordan to join the negotiations process quickly by bypassing the PLO or else the situation, after awhile, will not be subject to any negotiations due to the settlements issue.

This is a call for peace the Israeli way. It further exposes the fact that the U.S. stand is not only biased to the Zionist enemy but is also pressing in one direction. The United States is not satisfied with the absence of any pressure on the enemy but is pressuring the Arabs. Furthermore, the United States has started in this tate using in a flagrant manner the same means of pressure used by Israel, namely the issue of the settlements and the continuation of their construction.

The U.S. request to Jordan to join the negotiations with the enemy clearly threatened that more settlements will be built on the West Bank if Jordan refuses to negotiate. This request contained another threat: that Jordan will find itself facing a different situation. In other words, the United States will bless any Zionist military move against Jordan if the latter rejects the negotiations based on the Reagan plan. The Reagan plan is based on not recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Finally, the United States wants Jordan to recognize Israel and to offer to the Zionist enemy all the privileges it is asking for without anything in return. Otherwise, the Israeli stick will be lying in wait.

This request to Jordan offers unequivocal proof of the nature of U.S. peace, which reconfirms on every occasion its disavowal of the Palestinian people, their legitimate national rights, and their sole legitimate representative — the PLO. This is the U.S. style of dealing with the Arabs: threats and menaces. Will the Arabs who still believe that the United States is serious in its search for peace understand the dimensions of this request?

Reagan Policy, McFarlane's Mission Criticized

NC100617 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 83

["Political Commentary: 'Robert McFarlane is Facing Difficulties'"]

[Excerpts] It appears that U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane will not be more fortunate than his predecessors, who collided with the Middle East rock and its unending intricacies and surprises. Robert McFarlane began facing difficulties from the first moments.

Despite the relatively long meeting he had with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrians dealt with the U.S. envoy on the basis that the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement which is sponsored by the United States — whose envoy came to implement it — is an agreement that is doomed to failure and death. The matter did not stop at this. The Syrian air defenses shot down an Israeli plane in the Al-Biqa'. This escalation that McFarlane was faced with made him enter the hot zone from the very first moment — something which he did not expect. At the least, he had expected his initial exploration in the area to take place in a more tranquil atmosphere.

The difficulties McFarlane is facing are due to the fact that he began his Middle East tour with [words indistinct]. He deliberately disregarded one of the main parties to the conflict, (?namely) the Palestinian revolution. This U.S. (?optimism) does not go beyond being one of the propaganda games at which the Americans excel. However, this game often fails miserably.

As for the U.S. disregard of the Palestinian revolution: in addition to its being a firm stand in the hostile U.S. policy, it depended this time on unrealistic illusions which the Americans have been propagandizing for some time now, including the possibility of easy Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon — from the Al-Biqa' as a first step — as a result of the current complicated situation which the Palestinian revolution is now experiencing.

The Palestinian revolution had been preparing for such a possibility since it was under the pressure of the siege in Beirut. Its fighters have planted themselves in all the areas in which occupation is present, starting with the mountain and ending with Sidon, Tyre, (?An-Nabatiyah), and other areas. The withdrawal of these fighters will not be easy. The revolution's presence in Lebanon — particularly in the Al-Biqa' — is much stronger and [word indistinct] than those who charted the U.S. plan imagine. Therefore, McFarlane is not more fortunate than (?his predecessors) in this area which [words indistinct]. It is the area of the Middle East.

The reason for this is that success will not be achieved by changing people, but by changing the U.S. policy in the area. It has become apparent to all of us that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his [word indistinct] envoys cannot present anything [words indistinct]. It is estimated that Reagan might leave the White House before leaving any real impact in this area other than the impact of the Israeli invasion, which was carried out under his aegis, and the traces of the Palestinian blood that was shed in the Sabra and Shatila massacres, which were carried out under an umbrella of U.S. promises and pledges which Ronald Reagan (?made). No matter how long Ronald Reagan continues to change his envoys, secretaries of state, and members of his administration, he will not meet with a response as long as the American stand remains unchanged [word indistinct] against the Palestinian cause and the PLO.

Venezuelan Energy Minister on Commitment to OPEC
PA051944 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1241 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Aug (OPECNA) — Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Thursday that, as members of OPEC, neither his country nor Ecuador can make "any type of commitment in connection with either prices or production outside the organization."

The minister was referring to a meeting he held last week with the oil ministers of Ecuador, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago, at which an appeal was issued to intensify contacts among Latin American countries.

Calderon explained that none of the four countries was trying "to usurp" OPEC's functions. He added that the creation of the group "would not mean Venezuela's withdrawal from the organization, which it helped found over 20 years ago." Calderon Berti admitted the possibility of the creation of an organization of Latin American oil exporting countries, but not in the near future. He added that Venezuela will continue trying to encourage a healthy dialogue among OPEC producers and nonmembers. He said recent oil market developments show that both the OPEC producers and those who are not members of the organization must maintain a "suitable" production level in order to ensure a balance between supply and demand.

He said that Venezuela should maintain a constant dialogue on matters connected with oil, both at regional and international levels.

The Venezuelan minister described last week's meeting in Puerto La Cruz as "historic, positive, and very important." He added that the ministers had agreed that "we must be very cautious in establishing new production quotas, so as to avoid saturating the market with excess production that would lead to an overstock, and a subsequent market decline next year."

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Oil Ministers Arrive for At-Ta'if Meeting

GF091916 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, and 'Abd ar-Razzaq Mulla Husayn, vice chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the Kuwaiti petroleum establishment, arrived in At-Ta'if this evening for the GCC meeting to be held in At-Ta'if tomorrow, Wednesday.

They were received by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of senior officials.

Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, also arrived in At-Ta'if. He was received by the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs minister.

BAHRAIN

Industry Minister Leaves for OAPEC, GCC Meetings

GF091518 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1427 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Manama, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, left for At-Ta'if this evening to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC.

During this visit, Ash-Shirawi will also attend the GCC oil ministerial committee meeting which will begin in Saudi Arabia tomorrow, Wednesday.

Tehran Reports Iranian Envoy Meets Prime Minister

GF091314 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Islamic Republic's charge d'affaires in Manama held talks with the Bahraini prime minister yesterday. During this meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the bilateral relations.

AL-MAWAQIF on McFarlane's Mission, Arab Unity

GF091614 Manama Al-Mawaqif in Arabic 8 Aug 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The New U.S. Envoy's Mission and the Proposed Arab Alternatives"]

[Excerpts] After Habib comes McFarlane, the new U.S. envoy. Habib and McFarlane are two faces of the same coin or of the same policy, the U.S. policy which some of us pin so much on out of the belief that the United States is a full partner in the negotiations to get the Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon. In fact, it is a full partner and collaborator with the Israeli aggression.

With the start of the mission of the new U.S. envoy, Robert McFarlane, reports said the envoy of "U.S. concern" is carrying tenative U.S. alternatives which he would try to implement in the event he fails to achieve total withdrawal. He will surely fail in achieving total withdrawal because all indications show this.

Some of us pin hopes on the idea that the United States will pressure Israel to withdrawal from Lebanon, but this will not happen because it is the very same United States which supports Israel and backs its troops.

If the United States wants to play the role of full partner, it has to pressure Israel into withdrawing, and make surethat withdrawal from Lebanon be total and according to a timetable whose implementation is guaranteed, so that Lebanon can return to what it was, an independent Arab state, and so that all Arab countries can support Lebanon to prevent the implementation of the plot to dismember it and stand with it with all their potentials to preserve its unity and sovereignty.

The current situation in the region requires that we end Arab division and overcome the existing Arab differences. The disintegrating Arab situation helps Israel in dealing with the Arab countries separately and leaves Israel uncontested on the international scene. What is currently happening to us is due to this disintegration.

No doubt the meetings of the Arab kings, presidents, and officials, which are currently taking place on bilateral or tripartite forms, will surely help in unifying Arab ranks and in resolving Arab differences to face the threats and challenges surrounding us. If the Arabs do not unite and become strong, Israel will continue to implement its declared designs and plots to annex more land to fulfill its extreme greed.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

LD081615 Kuwait KUNA IN Arabic 1533 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Aug (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah,deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here from At-Ta'if today after handing Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz a message from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

During his visit Shaykh Sabah met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and discussed with him bilateral relations and Arab conditions in general as officially announced.

UAE Paper Says Finance Minister Resigns

GF091324 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] *Al-Khalij* has learned that 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, interrupted his vacation and returned to Kuwait to submit his resignation. Afterward, he returned to London to continue his vacation.

QATAR

Heir Apparent Meets YAR Finance Minister

GF091416 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 9 Aug (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, has received a verbal message addressed to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the YAR president, dealing with bilateral relations and means of expanding and promoting them in all fields, particularly economic and educational ones.

The message was conveyed by Muhammad al-'Adhi, the YAR finance minister, during his meeting with the Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent here today.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Reports to Cabinet on Meetings

LD092324 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 9 Aug (SPA) — The Saudi Cabinet met this evening under the chairmanship of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Following the meeting Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir told the SPA that at the beginning of its meeting the Cabinet heard a report by the king on the results of the successive meetings he has held during the past 2 days with a number of Arab and foreign emissaries at at-Ta'if, who included Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy Prime Minister and foreign minister; Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu; Jordanian Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; special U.S. envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane; YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim.

The king also informed the Cabinet of the talks the Kingdom has held with its sister Arab states on various matters affecting the Arab region and the developments that have taken place with regard to them.

The king explained to the Cabinet the Kingdom's position toward the matters discussed during these meetings and affirmed the Kingdom's persistence in its efforts to establish peace in the region and to end differences among the Arab brothers, whatever the difficulties.

The minister of information added that the Cabinet then discussed a number of issues on its agenda and adopted the necessary decisions referring some of the issues to the Cabinet's general committee to complete discussion of them.

The minister of information added that the Cabinet approved the appointment of Muhammad (Haydar Mashyakh) as assistant under secretary for television affairs at the Ministry of Information in the 14th grade.

Ad-Damman AL-YAWM on U.S. Middle East Policy

GF091434 Ad-Dammam Al-Yawm in Arabic 9 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The provocative policy"]

[Excerpts] Officials of the U.S. Administration continue to make provocative statements on the Middle East crisis, particularly during the latest period. This activity has become a serious issue whose consequences represent the U.S. stand on the developments in the region.

The statements which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made are a clear indication that the Americans still adhere to their stand of supporting the Israeli entity; supporting it politically, economically, and militarily.

The provocations against the Arab nation through such statements are not to be minimized, despite the self-restraint and patience the Arab nation always exercises.

Let us now ask: How would the Americans resolve the issue? Do they want to do so by usurping the Arab territories and keeping them in the hands of the Zionist occupier, or do they want the rightful owners to keep silent and treat the issue as status quo, without disturbing the White House or even the Israeli Knesset with seemingly ignorable demands for legitimate rights?

What does the White House want from the Arab nation at a time when it is not moving in any positive direction that would ensure the simplest methods for settlement and while it does not stand any undermining of "Zionist honor" as represented by settlements and expansion?

After all this, U.S. intentions remain clear. The White House's logic for its moves remains the same: Promoting Zionist interests, and nothing else.

Commentary Examines Arab Decision-Making

LD092317 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Observers attach great importance to Arab action in the light of the current developments as regards making Arab decision-making supreme.

Active Arab political action, of which the Kingdom is considered the main pivot, confirms daily the feeling of satisfaction of the Arab person, (?despite) the acuteness and ferocity of the factors that the attempts of the Israeli enemy [word indistinct] in order to redraw the political map of the region from the reality of the changes when the enemy is trying to be the only one in control of its course.

When His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz affirmed to the American envoy, who met his majesty in At-Ta'if to discuss the developments of surrounding the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, that the Kingdom cares for the indepen-

dence and sovereignty of Lebanon and that it will not spare any efforts to assist Lebanon in spreading its sovereignty over its territory, his majesty was consecrating a strategic objective that the Kingdom is striving to attain, and whose dimensions should be understood by any outsider, especially if that outsider is indeed sincere in its endeavor to enable Lebanon to complete its process of security and peace.

Arab action is the method and basis that the Kingdom is eager to stress in the minds of those who deal with the problem of the Israeli-Arab conflict from outside the region of the conflict, whether in its Lebanese-Israeli [word indistinct] or in its Palestinian [word indistinct], which is the essence. The factors that constitute Saudi strategy come first and last from one source: the nature of the struggle and its legitimacy, such as in the case of the reality of the Palestinian people who are facing a fierce enemy that is trying to impose a fait accompli on the entire Arab nation in order to make it easy for itself to scatter and dissolve the Palestinian struggle. From this premise comes the [word indistinct] by the information of the enemy and its highlighting of the factors of dispute among the brothers in Fatah, a dispute that has not harmed and will not harm the basic elements of the struggle of the Palestinian people. Yet the enemy heralds the approaching transformation of this struggle into a [word indistinct] that will enable it to deal with its parts on a piecemeal basis. The Arab nation, however, which is bigger and stronger than the challenges of its enemy, will continue to hold the reins and will not allow Israeli decision-making to be the only one in the arena of events.

Arab solidarity, as His Majesty King Fahd has said and always saus, is the strength that protects Arab decision-making and makes it feared by enemies and desired by friends.

Fahd Receives Message From King Husayn

GF091230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court in At-Ta'if today, 'Amir Khammash, minister of the Jordanian Royal court, who delivered to his majesty a written message from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan.

The Jordanian minister arrived in At-Ta'if earlier today on a visit to the Kingdom.

Jordanian Minister Departs At-Ta'if

LD101023 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 10 Aug (SPA) — The Jordanian Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash left at-Ta'if today before noon after a visit during which he conveyed a message to King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz from Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal. He was seen off at the airport by the governor of At-Ta'if, Salih as-Salim, and a number of other officials.

UAE

Oil Minister Leaves for OAPEC, GCC Meetings

GF091914 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAM) — Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, left for Saudi Arabia this evening leading his country's delegation to the extraordinary OAPEC meeting which will be held in At-Ta'if tomorrow, Wednesday.

Al-'Utaybah is also leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the GCC oil ministerial committee which will be held in At-Ta'if tomorrow.

PDRY

Chairman Chairs 9 August Cabinet Session

GF091950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this morning under chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It discussed thedangers and aims of the U.S. military maneuvers, which will begin in the region tomorrow, 10 August, with the participation of a number of the region's countries. That is, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman.

The discussion during Cabinet session affirmed the dangers resulting from these maneuvers to the security and peace of the PDRY, the region's peoples, and all efforts aimed at achieving security and stability in the region. Moreover, these maneuvers pose a threat and challenge to the will and aspirations of the region' peoples for peace, particularly since these maneuvers come after the increase in the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary aggression in the region and represent the hostile military course of the U.S. imperialism in the region and its hostile policy against all the progressive human powers.

The Cabinet discussed the adoption of measures aimed at protecting the security and peace of the republic's territories against any threat posed by these maneuvers.

The Cabinet expressed full confidence in the ability of our people to defend their independence and national sovereignty and the ability of the region's peoples — owing to their unity, the strengthening of the struggle, and the deepening of the alliance with all liberation, peace, and progressive powers — to foil all conspiratorial and hostile plots and plans.

The Cabinet called on the region's and international public opinion to strengthen the struggle and resistance against the increase of the dangers posed by U.S. imperialism, which is holding these maneuvers.

Foreign Minister Sends Letters to Gulf Counterparts
GF091900 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central committee and minister of foreign affairs, sent letters to the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and Qatar dealing with the U.S. maneuvers due to begin this week in the region, with the danger these maneuvers represent on the security and peace of the region peoples, and with the threat they pose to their independence.

The brother foreign affairs minister also sent two letters to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, and Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, dealing with the U.S. maneuvers due to be held this week in the region.

Mubarak on 'Terrifying' Libyan Assault
NC091224 Cairo MENA in English 1210 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, August 9 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak described the Libyan assault on Chadian territory as terrifying. This came in a statement to foreign reporters which the president gave during his tour in Saladin's Citadel, in Cairo, today.

Replying to a question on why Egypt did not interfere in the struggle in Chad, the president said that Libya is an Arab and African country and Chad is also an African and a friendly country and that Egypt's interference in the current struggle would not solve the problem but would rather complicate it.

Asked if there were circumstances that could lead to Egypt's interference in the struggle, he said that "we are exerting all efforts to surmount the difference through giving advice to both parties to recourse to reason and logic."

'Ali on U.S. Maneuvers, Mideast Situation, Gulf War
PM091419 Cairo Akhbar al-Yawm in Arabic 5 Aug 83 pp 3, 14

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The recent Iranian offensive [against Iraq], since the end of last month, has clearly shown that Iran still has the initiative in the war and that it does not intend to ease the economic and military pressures on Iraq. How do you evaluate the military and political situation and what can Egypt offer to Iraq at present?

'Ali: In fact we have noticed that Iran has been recently escalating its military pressure on Iraq. It is currently prsuing a plan by which it is trying to direct limited blows at specific points. But in viewing the military and economic capabilities of both sides, we realize that the Iranian side will not be able to achieve a major success on any axis of the battlefront. In fact I can say that by trying to exhaust Iraq, Iran is exhausting itself as well.

For our part, in Egypt we are following the situation with interest. We also provide Iraq with the equipment and ammunition it needs in order to defend itself and therefore defend the Gulf region.

Question: In the light of what is being said about the world having failed to end the Gulf war, do you see any possibility of sudden progress being made in the near future through a common U.S.-Soviet initiative?

'Ali: I agree with you that the world has proved seriously lacking in efforts to end the Gulf war, despite the many efforts that have been made on the lines of good offices, particularly during the first year of the clash such as the mediation by the UN secretary general, the group of Islamic countries, or the nonaligned group. Obviously these efforts found no support on the part of Iran or the two superpowers for, I am sure, if they agreed to end this war, such agreement could in fact end it in the shortest time possible. However, so far, unfortunately, we do not see anything to indicate that sincere efforts are being made toward this end. On the contrary, the war is continuing and is exhausting the resources of two peoples who have common spiritual ties and are in need of every bit of their wealth in order to build their societies.

We believe that the military clash between Iraq and Iran will stop only when the Iranian leadership realizes the futility of continuing the battle and that it will not be able to achieve its military or economic objective by continuing to strike at Iraq, which must continue to develop its military capabilities in order to defend its territory. Meanwhile, good offices should continue to be offered in order to help Iraq And Iraq to achieve stability and calm in the area and to deny foreign powers the opportunity to interfere in it.

Question: On the other hand, the United States is nowadays speaking in a new tone; it is hinting at resort to military force. It has reaffirmed its commitment to ensure the freedom of navigation in the area and warned that any attempt to control the Gulf will be regarded as an attack on its interests to which it will reply by resort to all means, including the use of force. I wonder what risks this tone implies and do you believe that the area needs such language?

'Ali: It is important that we go back to the origins of the matter so that we can understand the dimensions of the situation. We must recognize that there is in the Gulf region a wealth of oil that the world definitely needs. The Western world in particular is ready to pay a suitable material reward for obtaining it. The story of OPEC's success in increasing prices and obtaining a suitable reward for this is clear to us all. This is on the one hand. On the other, in light of the blow dealt to U.S. strategy by the downfall of the shah and in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan later, the United States began to be aware the Soviet threat to these areas which are of utmost strategic importance.

It was within this context that former President Carter proposed the strategy to secure the Gulf against any external attacks or internal disputes that may affect the flow of oil. For our part, we too are not unaware of the external and internal dangers threatening the area. Consequently, we support the demand for preventing the major foreign powers from interfering in the affairs of the area, particularly since we know that if one of the two superpowers becomes involved in the affairs of the area this is bound to lead to the other superpower's becoming involved in order to defend what it believes to be its interests.

Question: Egypt is accused of going along with the United States and of speaking in the same tone in the area because it has invited it to hold the biggest maneuvers ever in the area, which are due to start in the next few days. What is your comment?

'ali: As I have already said, we see dangers to the Gulf and the possibility of a regional or international party trying to endanger the oil-producing states. It was on this basis that we gave the United States an undertaking to give it some facilities if it finds this necessary within the context of a specific strategic situation and at the request of the party threatened so that the United States may help it to repel the direct external threat to it.

Indeed, we do not conceal the fact that these exercises are aimed at gauging U.S. capabilities. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the participation of large Egyptian forces in the joint exercises enhances our Armed Forces' efficiency and gives them the opportunity to benefit from and get acquainted with the most up-to-date fighting methods as well as to use all types of advanced technology. It must be borne in mind that these exercises do not take place between Egypt and the United States within the framework of an agreement or a treaty between the two sides that could affect our nonalignment, to which we strictly adhere in our relations with the two superpowers. In fact the maneuvers are taking place at our own invitation in order to enhance the efficiency of our forces whose armament is increasingly American.

Question: It is being said that the United States is looking for political gains in the area and that certain parties, headed by Egypt, are helping it in this regard.

'Ali: Obviously the United States, like any other world power, has its own interests and objectives. The interests of this or that party differ from the interests of other parties in proportion to the strength of the party concerned and its ability to influence or be influenced by the world situation as a whole. A reality that we must recognize and live with is the fact that the United States has interests in every part of the world just as in the case of the Soviet Union, which is striving to counterbalance the U.S. presence in the international arena.

We know that each party is trying to achieve political gains here or there, but what is important is that we always work clearly and forcefully to protect our national interests and the Arabs' interests. I would like to affirm that the Egyptian political leadership reacts to any situation or condition in the area only on the basis of its view of Egyptian and Arab interests.

Question: If the United States' movements in Central America and the Middle East are an indication of tension in relations between it and the Soviet Union, and if this tension has made the possibility of rapprochement between them remote, are you not afraid of the consequences of a climax in the clash between them in the area?

'Ali: When we say that peace is a basic line in our foreign policy, which in fact is a strategic option for us, it reflects an awareness and realization of the importance of peace as a general atmosphere in which the countries work out harmonious and compatible relations. Peace is also the condition most conducive to development, building, and devoting resources and potentials to the prosperity of peoples. This fundamental line is put into practice through our constant call for keeping the Middle East aloof from the danger of polarization and through Egypt's pursuance of the policy of nonalignment and its fundamental participation in the establishment of the nonaligned group.

We are not dreamers or idealists. We realize that we live in a world rent by a clash of interests which sometimes reach the point of actual conflict. But we equally believe that whatever the conflict may be, the possibility of understanding and resolving disputes is always greater and more important than the possibilities of war and destruction.

With regard to clash between the two giants, I would say yes, we do fear a clash between the superpowers in the Middle East. Such a clash, given the existence of terrible weapons of destruction, would in fact be the end of civilization. It would be a clash in which there is no winner and no loser. Moreover, we are afraid that the policies of the two superpowers tend toward keeping the spectre of war away from their own countries and confronting one another on Third World territories, in which case it would be a great catastrophe. For this reason the Third World countries are more than ever called upon to shun international polarization and realize what their interests are so as to see where they lie and how can they be preserved. The Third World countries, having acquired great influence and weight in the international arena, must play their part vis-a-vis the two superpowers with a view to preventing a return to a cold war atmosphere.

Question: What can the United States offer Syria in order to change its stand and what kind of security guarantees can it give Syria, particularly since Israel's decision to redeploy its forces and since it has been established that there is no way to persuade Syria to change its attitudes unless Washington offers it something?

'Ali: There is much the United States can offer Syria. The Golan Heights have been an occupied Arab land since 1967. The U.S. commitment to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict under Security Council Resolution 242 naturally includes the Golan. On the other hand, the United States, as a basic party in reaching the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, can produce a formula to deal with Syria's security fears.

Question: You are calling for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon. Do you believe the security situation can be contained if Syria withdraws, considering that its withdrawal from Tripoli last month led to clashes between the competing militia?

'Ali: The security situation in Lebanon concerns the Lebanese authorities, for they alone are capable of judging their ability to control the security situation. Lebanon often declared that it could control the security situation if all the foreign forces withdrew.

On the other hand the multinational force is playing an auxiliary and supportive role for the Lebanese Army. It is up to Lebanon to determine its security requirements and to propose how these requirements can be met.

Question: Following the invasion of Lebanon two schools of U.S. thought have emerged. One believes the conflict is an opportunity for U.S. diplomacy in the area while the other sees it as a serious burden on Arab-U.S. relations since events of the past 14 months have proved the failure of U.S. diplomacy. What is the alternative?

'Ali: I believe the solution of the Lebanese crisis will show definitely which of the two trends is more correct. The United States has vast interests in the area. Also a total U.S. commitment to establish peace places commitments on it which it should carry out.

Question: Some new substitutes could be sought, such as an Egyptian-Iraqi-Jordanian rapprochement or some new Arab balances. Is this likely?

'Ali: If the new substitutes you are talking about mean Arab rapprochement and common understanding in order to confront dangers and challenges facing the area, then this is something to be desired and continually sought. But if by Arab balances you mean the establishment of Arab axes, then Egypt is against the policy of axes. I believe that the present state of division in the Arab world clearly shows the dangers to which the Arabs could be exposed if they became involved in establishing new axes.

Question: After it has been established that the Israeli Government's arrangements to deploy its forces in Lebanon serve nobody in the long term except Israel, are you as optimistic as the United States that the redeployment of forces is a primary step toward total withdrawal from Lebanon?

'Ali: The United States has announced that it is committed to achieving U.S. political goals in Lebanon, namely the withdrawal of all foreign forces from it, supporting the legitimate government, and guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Lebanese territory.

On the other hand, following the visit to Washington by Arens, U.S. officials at the highest level confirmed that they have received assurances from Israel that the redeployment of Israeli forces is a step toward total withdrawal from Lebanon. We have to wait and see.

Question: The events in Chad have assumed international proportions. Should Libya escalate its current interference and the scales become tipped in favor of Oueddei, can Egypt counterintervene and what kind of intervention will it be by which it can support Chad's legitimate government?

'Ali: Egypt is seriously trying to contribute to containing the conflict within its internal framework and supports legitimacy in Chad as well as Hissein Habre's government. What is happening in Chad today is very serious for many African countries which could face a situation similar to that in Chad.

Since the OAU Charter bans the use of force in resolving border disputes between neighboring countries, it is suprising that a neighboring country, Libya, should interfere in an internal dispute between parties in Chad.

Egypt supports legitimacy in Chad with all it can offer to enable it to defend itself and resist external interference.

Reaffirms Support for Chad

NC091908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1823 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed that Egypt supports the legitimate regime in Chad under the leadership of President Hissein Habre against any foreign intervention. In a statement to reporters today, 'Ali said that the Libyan intervention in Chad is regarded as a violation of the UN and OAU Charters. 'Ali pointed out that Egypt will support Sudan if it is subjected to any foreign threat, on the basis of the joint defense treaty between both countries.

'Ali added that the deteriorating situation in Chad will be among the topics which President Mubarak will discuss tomorrow during his meeting with the political group. The meeting will also touch upon various developments in the Middle East, particularly the Lebanese and Palestinian issues.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has sent urgent messages to the foreign ministries of several african states on the deterioration of the situation in Chad, a mater which contradicts the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU. In its messages, the Foreign Ministry asserted that the situation in Chad necessitates that the OAU should quickly play a role in order to confront this situation, particularly because the OAU has issued many resolutions regarding the Chadian problem and foreign intervention in Chad.

Romanian Defense Minister Ends Visit 9 Aug

NC091250 Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, August 9 (MENA) — Visiting Romanian Defence Minister Constantin Olteanu and his accompanying delegation left here today for home after a week-long visit to Egypt.

The visit came at the invitation of Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Accord on Military Parts

NC091948 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 9 (MENA) — Egypt and Romania have reached agreement on cooperation in the field of military parts for eastern arms used by both of them. An official press release reported tonight that this was the outcome of the talks which Romanian Defence Minister General Constantin Olteanu had in Cairo during his week-long visit which ended today. The release said that this agreement came within the framework of cooperation between the Egyptian and Romanian armed forces.

Olteanu had met with President Husni Mubarak and Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

The press release said the General Olteanu visited a number of Egyptian military factories engaged in developing the weapons equipment used by the Egyptian Armed Forces. He also visited the Third Field Army as well as a still-preserved position of the Israeli Bar-Lev line on the east side of the Suez Canal.

Butrus Ghali Arrives in Paris 9 Aug

NC091952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 9 Aug (MENA) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived here tonight. Egyptian Ambassador in Paris Dr Samir Safwat was among those who received Ghali at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

Ghali is due to meet tonight with French Minister of Cooperation Christian Nucci during the working dinner which will be given by the Egyptian ambassador in honor of Dr Ghali.

Finance Minister Meets With IMF Delegation

NC091430 Cairo MENA in English 1422 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, August 9 (MENA) — Minister of Finance Dr Salah Hamid discussed with the delegation of the International Monetary Fund [IMF] currently visiting here economic relations between Egypt and the IMF and possibility of developing them. The delegation, which is led by Dr 'Abd ash-Shakur Sha'lan, director of the fund's Middle East operations, is conducting preparetory studies on the economic developments in Egypt. The delegation is due to meet with officials in the economic sector for the same purpose.

Integration Council Official on Accomplishments

NC081936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Abu Bakr 'Uthman, the secretary general of the higher council for integration, told the radio reporter that Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri are in constant contact to set a date for holding the second session of the higher council for integration. He added that the council's technical committees, during their Cairo meetings, discussed means to chart a strategy for implementing the charter within the next 10 years.

He said it was agreed to commence a 2-year preliminary phase during which the appropriate atmosphere will be created to achieve the integration and remove all obstacles impeding it. This will be followed by another phase to intensify efforts. Then the final phase will begin. This is bound to unify the foreign, defense, and economic policies of Egypt and Sudan and will also unify their educational programs and set up a joint customs area.

The secretary general said that President Mubarak has asked that the Egyptian-Sudanese integration meet the masses' requirements.

Prime Minister Receives Dutch Official

NC082108 Cairo MENA in English 2021 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 8 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din conferred tonight with the visiting chairman of the Dutch Liberal Party, a partner in the Dutch ruling coalition, on cooperation facets in the various fields, Middle East developments and the efforts made by the European Economic Community for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area. They also discussed the various international issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by the Dutch charge d'affaires here.

Spokesman: Iraqi Forces Withdraw From Mehran

JN091524 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Following our statement broadcast this morning, our valiant units in the Mehran basin completed their withdrawal to the international borders at 1900 today after completing their objectives.

We announce that our targets will be the enemy units and cities in similar operations in this sector or in other sectors if the Iranian regime pursues its aggression and its recurrent attempts to cross the international border to occupy our territory.

[Dated] 9 August 1983

Communique: 1,164 Iranians Killed 8, 9 Aug

JN091710 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,181 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces, who have fought the rancorous Khomeyniite enemy during the past period of the war, vanquished its forces of aggression, and prevented it from attaining its evil ambitions and designs of expansion at the expense of great Iraq and its struggling people, are capable, with God's help and the resolve of its valiant men, of pursuing their courageous activities against the racorous aggressors while maintaining their strength and glory and standing fully ready to teach the rancorous enemy the bitterest and harshest lessons. The results of the activities are as follows:

1. Our valiant units yesterday evening and today continued to strike enemy units in the Mehran sector opposite our units east of Zurbatiyah with their weapons, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. The known enemy losses sustained in yesterday's battles, which were counted opposite one of forward units positions only, amount to 1,164 killed, a large number of wounded, and the destruction of 11 tanks, 6 personnel carriers, 12 106-mm guns, 8 of which were mounted on vehicles, 25 vehicles, some of which were carrying personnel, weapons, and military hardware, large numbers of excavators, weapons, and heavy- and medium-range machineguns, some of which were captured intact.

2. All day today, our Air Force carried out fierce and concentrated raids against enemy units and troop concentrations in the Mehran sector opposite our units east of Zurbatiyah and against enemy concentrations and communication and supplies lines deep inside enemy territory in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. During their daring raids, our valiant eagles succeeded in destroying 1 huge enemy helicopter, which was on the ground, and in hitting and destroying 30 vehicles of various types, large numbers of tanks and military hardware, and troop concentrations. They also hit several positions of weapons and military hardware of various types. Various enemy positions, parts of which had been hit and destroyed, were seen covered with flames, and military hardware and equipment was also burned. Other aircraft formations attacked enemy units and troop concentrations in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. Our aircraft carried out 237 combat missions today. All our fighter aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our helicopters all day today continued their fierce attacks and strong raids against enemy units and troop concentrations in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. Sounds of explosions were heard and flames were seen swallowing up the enemy's positions, military hardware, and equipment. Our valiant helicopters also attacked several enemy troop concentrations, military hardware, and tanks and succeeded in hitting them and destroying most of them. Our helicopters carried out 45 combat missions today. All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. New groups of Iranian soldiers, escaping the oppression of the suspect Khomeyniite regime, yesterday sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector and were evacuated to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1983

New Iranian Attack at Hajj 'Umran Repulsed

JN100824 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0812 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The unjust enemy again tried to attack a peak overlooking the Hajj 'Umran-Rayat area on the night of 9/10 August. Our brave units confronted the attacking force and wiped it out. The enemy troops fled, leaving behind their dead and equipment. Meanwhile, our forces are in complete control of their positions and of the prohibited land [al-ard al-haram].

[Dated] 10 August 1983

Commander Says Saddam Husayn Led Mehran Offensive

JN091303 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has announced that the Iraqi forces have destroyed more than 70 percent of the Iranian forces in the Mehran area of the central sector. The staff major general, commander of the II Army Corps, said that President Saddam Husayn himself led these military operations which resulted in wiping out and destroying enemy forces.

In a statement to the INA mission at the front, the commander asserted that the Iraqi units swept the Iranian forces from the Mehran area and pushed them deep inside Iranian territory to keep the enemy artillery away from Iraq's border towns.

The commander pointed out that the Iraqi forces destroyed the 4th Armored Brigade of the 21st Division, a brigade of Khomeyni guards, more than 50 percent of the 84th Brigade and 40 percent of the besieged regular forces, in addition to immense losses incurred by two divisions of Khomeyni guards.

The commander said that at dawn on Saturday, Iraqi forces burst deep into Iranian territory in the Mehran area using reserve armored forces which were not taken into acount by the enemy. The commander asserted that the Iraqi forces are at the peak of their form and are capable of dealing more painful blows to the Iranian forces. He said that Iraqi forces have no ambitions to Iranian territory and will withdraw from it at the appropriate time.

Iranian Helicopter Destroyed in Mehran Area
JN091333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft have destroyed a huge Iranian helicopter which was on the ground in the Mehran area in the central sector. This was announced by a military spokesman who added that Iraqi helicopters today carried out successful missions against Iranian units in the area, destroying several Iranian tanks and quantities of military hardware of various types.

Iraqi helicopters have been carrying out combat sorties since this morning against Iranian units in the northern and central sectors.

Papers Comment on Withdrawal From Mehran
JN100856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) — Two Iraqi papers today called on the Tehran rulers to understand the significance of Iraq's voluntary withdrawal from the Mehran sector.

Ath-Thawrah, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, writing under the headline "The Great Ability To Defend and Attack," says that Iraq has again affirmed from a strong position its good intentions and its desire not to hold on to Iranian territory. The paper says Iraq's operation does not constitute a change in its firm political stand.

The paper adds that this operation manifested Iraq's strength, which warded off the ill wind from the east and tarnished with shame the faces of the suspect, expansionist enemy during the past 3 years. The Iraqi armies are capable of repeating this eloquent lesson in other areas of the front and of inflicting further losses and destruction on the enemy. Iraq will continue to attack their cities and villages if they continue their aggression and attempts to cross our borders, the paper says.

The paper goes on: We are greatly surprised by this suspect international silence on the Iranian rulers' aggression, irresposibility, and insistence on continuing the war. We are also surprized at the Arabs who stand as spectators in this pan-Arab battle which is aimed at their security and existence.

Concluding, the paper wonders: Is it defeatism in front of the Persian expansionists following the defeatism seen in front of the Zionist expansionists, or is it the era of Arab degeneration, deterioration, and impotence?

Al-Jumhuriyah says that the aim behind this operation is to teach the Iranian rulers, who continue their aggression against our land and people, an eloquent lesson. In an article entitled "The Ability To Mount Defensive and Offensive Attacks," the paper says: The return of the Iraqi forces to the international border after destroying the enemy forces in the Mehran area and preventing them from realizing their objective does not mean the Iraqi forces will stay on the borders waiting for the Iranian enemy attacks. We will carry out pre-emptive strikes against them and attack targets inside Iran whenever necessary.

Azeri Broadcast on Relations Between Iraqis, Iranians
GF081828 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: What do the deceitful and aggressive supporters of Khomeyni want from the Iranian people and from the people of Iraq? What has that group of confused elements given to the people of Iran that it is now striving to take back?

As soon as they came to power they subjected the Iranian people to a bloody (?conspiracy) and paved the way for war against Iraq. They declared a holy war against countries bordering Iran. In fact, by resorting to the most [words indistinct] in their domestic and foreign policies, they began presenting the Iranian people to the world as savages and the pure religion of Islam as one of blood and horror.

If the executioners in Tehran, Jamaran, and Qom believe that their continued existence is possible only through the prolongation of the war, Iraq cherishes a different view. They are experienced in prolonging this bloody war. However, the prolongation of this war must sweep away their domination, which has been established on blood, into history's garbage bin. It is only through this that historic relations and common religious ties will blossom and develop once again between the people of Iraq and the poor Iranian peoples. Those days are not too far away.

Saddam Husayn Reiterates Support for PLO
JN081845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis, 8 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has reiterated Iraq's unwavering and continuous support for the

Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO's leadership. In a reply cable PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received from him today, and published by the Palestinian news agency, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq supports the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO's leadership for the sake of their liberation and confrontation of the liquidatory plots against our Palestinian people and Arab nation.

Yasir 'Arafat recently sent President Saddam Husayn a congratulatory cable on the 15th anniversary of the 17 July revolution.

Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives 9 August
JN092006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here this evening on a 3-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In a statement to INA on arrival, the Japanese minister said that his visit to Iraq is an expression of the strong economic and industrial relations between the two countries.

The Japanese minister said he hopes his visit and meetings with Iraqi officials will contribute to constructive cooperation. He said he will discuss bilateral relations and the international and Arab situations with Iraqi officials.

The Japanese foreign minister said the Japanese Government and people hope that the war between Iraq and Iran will end as soon as possible.

Tariq 'Aziz, Foreign Ministry officials, and the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad welcomed the Japanese minister on arrival.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Makes Brief Visit

Arrives 9 August

JN091210 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Robert McFarlane, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Amman this morning accompanied by his assistant Richard Fairbanks. He was received by Walid Tash, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman, and embassy staff members.

Talks With Husayn

JN091728 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Robert McFarlane, U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, held a closed meeting at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening following the expanded meeting which was attended by the members of the Jordanian and American sides. During the meeting, McFarlane briefed His Majesty King Husayn on the results of his tour of a number of countries in the region and his talks with the parties concerned which dealt with what is taking place in the Lebanese arena and efforts to insure the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces and other foreign forces from Lebanon. McFarlane conveyed to his majesty the king President Reagan's determination to pursue U.S. efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution and restore stability to the Middle East.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed Jordan's stand, which is based on supporting the unity of Lebanon —its land and its people — and strengthening its legitimacy and national sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attnded by Mudar Badran, prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister; and Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs. On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Richard Fairbanks, McFarlane's assistant; the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman; and a number of McFarlane's advisers.

McFarlane Leaves for Beirut

JN091928 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] U.S. envoy McFarlane left Amman this evening for Beirut. He was seen off by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

Jordanian Tanks Scheduled To Arrive in Lebanon

JN051034 Amman Sawt ash-Sha'b in Arabic 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Beirut — QNA — The first consignment of Jordanian tanks will arrive in Beirut next Monday. Lebanon requested the tanks during the visit by Lebanese Defense Minister 'Isam Khouri to Jordan last April.

Beirut radio said that the consignment includes 20 tanks and 15 armored vehicles. Forty tanks and 15 armored vehicles are to be sent in all.

Shells Hit Airport, U.S. Marine Post

NC100531 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0528 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] We have just received the following report: Some 10 shells have landed on the [Beirut International] Airport runways and on the U.S. Marine post. This has forced the population on the area's perimeter to seek shelter.

Further On Airport Shelling

NC100643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0623 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Shells began to land intermittently on some sections of the airport, the perimeter of the Army's post, a U.S. Marine post, and on the Al-Awza'i road as of 0530 today. The western side of the airbase, the airport entrance, some runways, and the Middle East Airlines section were hit.

Initial reports mentioned that there have been some casualties. Umm Muhammad Kassab was killed. The losses include: a white Peugeot 504 with plate number 894524 and a white Mercedes 230 with plate number 495968, which were damaged. Fires also broke out. The dead woman and her car were hit by a shell in Ar-Raml al-'Ali near the [name indistinct] supermarket.

The reports added that the shells were directed from the Socialists' positions between (Bayr Qubil) and Bshamun. The shelling occurred while fierce fighting was raging between the Lebanese Army and armed Socialists in Kafr Matta and around Tallat (Bunayah).

Shelling Stops

NC100605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0557 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] We have just received the following: the falling of shells at Beirut International Airport has stopped. Public Works Minister Pierre Khuri watched the situation from the B'abda police station, and then went to the airport to inspect the situation. More than 10 shells fell.

Airport Closed; Casualties Reported

NC100719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut International Airport, its vicinity, and the Khaldah-Al-Awza'i road came under artillery shelling this morning, leading to the closure of the airport at the order of Public Works Minister Pierre Khuri. The minister arrived at the airport and met with officials and the commanders of the security services there.

More than 10 shells fell in the area, killing Muhammad Miqdad, 4, and a woman named Salmah Hamid in Al-'Awza'i. Six other people were wounded and taken to hospitals. They are 'Abd al-Karim Hammud; Ma'an, Rashid, Subhiyah, and Khasbi Miqdad; and Rabab al-Husniyah.

U.S. Marine Reportedly Wounded

NC100944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The shelling which the Beirut International Airport and the neighboring areas were exposed to this morning began at about 0715 and continued for about 30 minutes. About 20 shells fell during that period on the airport runways, the yard outside, and on the Khaldah-Al-Awza'i road. Air traffic was halted as a result.

The shelling resumed at 0940 when two shells fell near the Khaldah traffic circle and near an Israeli position in the same area. The Israelis opened fire from automatic weapons affecting traffic on the Khaldah-Airport road. But traffic on the Khaldah-Sidon road again become normal as of 1000.

According to available information, the shelling resulted in the death of a woman named Salma Hamid and a 4-year-old child named Muhammad Miqdad. Seven other people were wounded. It has been reported that the wounded include a U.S. Marine, who was hit by shrapnel in his thigh. AFP has reported that a Lebanese soldier was also slightly wounded in the shelling. Heavy material damage was also caused to buildings and vehicles. A U.S. Marine force spokesman told AP that the soldiers are on alert this morning in preparation for any eventuality.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has remained in contact with the pertinent security services since this morning to follow developments of the shelling of the airport. At 0930 today, he held a meeting with the acting director general of the Internal Security Forces, Brigadier General 'Uthman, and he acquainted himself with the security reports. He also received a telephone call from the head of the airport security service, Brigadier General Yasin Suwayf, who informed him of the situation there and the results of the shelling.

Meanwhile, Public Works and Transportation Minister Pierre Khuri went to the airport and held a meeting — which ended a short while ago — attended by senior officials at the airport: the director general of civil aviation, the head of the airport security service, and the chairman of the board of directors of Middle East Airlines. The discussion dealt with the implications of the airport shelling, the measures which must be taken, and the political contacts which should be held.

Airport Resumes Partial Operations

NC100953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The airport resumed operations at 1020 with only take-offs permitted. The minister of public works and other airport officials and airlines representatives are continuing the necessary contacts following their emergency meeting.

Further Explosions in Beirut Area Reported

NC100635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0550 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] At 0130 today, an explosion took place in the Al-Musaytibah locality in Beirut, near the Ad-Dinnawi station, directed against the (Caporal and Maurice Dik) electrical goods store which is owned by Bernard Jul (Murikki). Security sources said the explosion caused only material damage.

At 2025 yesterday, an explosion took place at 'Akka Hospital in the Bi'r Hasan area, wounding three people, one of them seriously. Security sources said the explosion was caused by an explosive device of an estimated 2 kg of TNT. The device was placed at the windown of the dentistry section on the first floor of the hospital. Two of the wounded were taken to the Al-Maqasid Hospital. Patrols of the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces arrived at the scene immeidately and began their investigation into the incident.

Cheysson Statement on 'Partitioning' Criticized

NC092125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The statement which French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has made to the effect that foreign quarters are planning to partition Lebanon has raised a wave of surprise in Lebanon. He has not said what France — the large state which is a friend of Lebanon — will do. In view of this, contacts were today held between Beirut and Paris to obtain the text of the statement because the Lebanese look forward to a role by France in Lebanon which goes beyond advice to the Lebanese, particularly because the rescue of Lebanon and its unity by decisive action is not only a general Lebanese demand but also a declared Arab demand.

In a statement this afternoon, Information Minister Roger Shaykhani expressed his surprise about some of the contents in the statement by the French external relations minister. He considered Minister Cheysson's statement to the effect that non-Lebanese quarters are working for the partitioning of Lebanon and the resumption of what he called the civil war in it as incomplete. Minister Cheysson — a friend of Lebanon and the foreign minister of a large state which is a friend of Lebanon — is supposed to have said this on the basis of information he has. Therefore we wish and hope that Minister Cheysson would bravely name the foreign quarters which plan to partition Lebanon and resume the civil war in it in order that the French, Lebanese, and world public opinion may know the identity of these quarters which work to destroy the civilized Lebanese formula that is represented by the Lebanon of the future — the sovereign and unified Lebanon that is not subject to foreign occupations. We wish he would do so in order that the Lebanese, French, and the true friends of Lebanon in Lebanon may confront these quarters and prevent them from implementing their crime.

Minister Shaykhani added: Had the minister named these foreign quarters, he would have rendered a greater and more effective service to Lebanon, France, and the world than the mere giving of advice to the government. This is what France — the government and people — have always emphasized in their policy on Lebanon.

In conclusion Shaykhani said: We have full confidence in ourselves and in the vigilance and determination of the Lebanese people and will not fall prey to the dangers which our friend Minister Cheysson referred to.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Arrives for Meetings

NC091704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1701 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] We have just received a report saying that U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane arrived at the Beirut International Airport at 1850 this evening.

A working meeting is expected to be held at the presidential palace this evening between the Lebanese and U.S. sides.

Lebanon Situation, Syrian Stand Assessed

NC091839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Shortly before the return of Robert McFarlane to Beirut, official quarters defined the Lebanese stand on the current developments in light of the U.S. envoy's current tour. These quarters said: Lebanon's stand on the question of the disengagement between the Syrian and Israeli forces on its territory is similar to the stand on the partial withdrawals. A partial withdrawal might return to Lebanon some territory in the near future, but it strengthens the possibilities of partition and the occupations in the long run. The disengagement might be tempting for a short time,but if this process is implemented outside a program including all ofLebanon, then it is feared that it might be the first stage of the partition.

These quarters added: It is better for Lebanon to achieve simultaneous withdrawals or withdrawals in stages provided that they are coordinated to achieve a simultaneous agreement on the implementation of withdrawal which could be effected by various methods. However, any implementation of a partial withdrawal or disengagement outside the framework of an agreement providing for complete withdrawals is not in the interests of the full liberation of Lebanon. The same quarters added that: Lebanon prefers to achieve through discussions with McFarlane a simultaneous agreement in order to guarantee the withdrawal of all sides and in order that Lebanon may obtain commitments from everybody. Lebanon has not obtained a Syrian commitment to withdraw.

These quarters further explain that McFarlane will convey to the Lebanese officials the results of his tour in Syria and Saudi Arabia. They further say: Lebanon has not received special information about the results of the meetings which McFarlane held with the Syrian and Saudi officials. All the information media said in this regard is nothing but mere speculation, most of which is misplaced and unreliable.

It is the opinion of these quarters that the declared Syrian rejection of the question of the disengagement is nothing more than a tactical rejection because Syria has actually requested that this question be included on the agenda of the discussions with McFarlane because the disengagement might benefit Syria. It will end the problem of the agreement with Israel. The discussions would then become a political discussion.

The official quarters commented on the Syrian recipe for the Israeli withdrawal saying: It is an Arab recipe which was previously used to attempt to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Sinai, and the Golan Heights after 1967. The result of this recipe is known. The Lebanese regime will not accept that anybody — particularly Syria — should be an obstacle in the way of the Israeli withdrawal for ideological, historical, or other reasons. These sources consider that Lebanon has an Israeli commitment to withdraw to the internationally recognized border within a period of no more than 3 months. They say: Those who demand the unconditional and unrestricted Israeli withdrawal face two facts. The first fact is that this experiment has not succeeded in the past, and the second is that the Syrians were in Lebanon when there was no Israeli presence, and that they have not withdrawn or show any readiness to withdraw.

The same quarters pointed out that Lebanon had officially requested the termination of the ADF mission, and that the Arab summit held in Fes took notice of this and that it asked Syria and Lebanon to negotiate the arrangements of the Syrian withdrawals in the light of the Israeli withdrawal. They said: This means that the question of the withdrawal has been settled and that the program of the withdrawal should be negotiated. The legitimacy of the Syrian presence is two-pronged. The first is Lebanese and the second is Arab. Regarding the Lebanese prong, Lebanon has repeatedly said that its goal is the complete withdrawal of all the foreign forces from its territory. Their identity is also defined in the government policy statement. The abolition of the ADF command confirms this. Regarding the Arab prong, the Arab states endorsed in Fes the Lebanese paper which clearly defines the Lebanese demands.

These quarters reiterated that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement are a means to an end. The Lebanese aim is to liberate the land. They pointed out that political moves are continuing in search of a political solution and that if this solution fails, there are other ways to liberate the land.

The same quarters note that the chances of success for U.S. envoy McFarlane are good. They emphasized that the Lebanese and U.S. sides are not discussing partial withdrawals or a disengagement which does not evict all the foreign forces from Lebanon. The official quarters stressed that neither McFarlane nor members of his team have decided to meet with anybody other than the Lebanese officials. They say that if a meeting takes place with anybody other than the officials in the future, then it will be held as a result of an understanding with the Lebanese officials in order to realize a specific aim. This U.S. decision is irrevocable.

Regarding the situation in the mountain, the official quarters disclosed that the government is exerting steady efforts to create a suitable atmosphere among the disputants because the government is not a party to the conflict there, and it seeks to bring together the different views and create an atmosphere of coexistence and understanding among the disputants. The quarters added that some factions are responding to these efforts but that others are not heeding them. However, action continues on more than one level.

Regarding the wave of the explosions which occurred in the north and Al-Biqa' 2 days ago, the official quarters expressed their surprise that some political and party groups should rush to level accusations against the state, particularly because the state and the citizens are the ones who suffer most from such actions. These quarters ask who benefits from the massacres committed against innocent people. They believe that there are some circles in Tripoli who want terrorism and fighting to continue so that they may prove that any changes in security positions which they occupied inside or outside the city does not improve the security situation in the city, and that what is required is to restore the security of the foreigners even if at the expense of legitimate security.

These quarters added that the accusation of the state of being responsible for everything that happens is a clear coverup of the real perpetrators of such inhuman acts. They said that the foreigners who maintained the security in the north and Al-Biqa' were supposed to provide the minimum security for these areas in implementation of the international agreements, and to give proof of their good intentions.

U.S. Urged To Fulfill Promises on Withdrawal

NC090659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "The Bet of the Majority", *An-Nahar* comments on the current moves to reach a solution to the Lebanese question that consolidates the unity of the homeland and the people. The paper points out that McFarlane's mission is continuing amid apprehensions. The mission was and still is a third U.S. attempt — after the Habib and Shultz missions — to reach an agreement with Syria and Israel — most likely outside the Lebanese-Israeli agreement — on the principle of comprehensive withdrawals, as the United States wants.

An-Nahar says that official Lebanon is not moving only from a framework of apprehensions. The bet on the United States and its ability to achieve decisive results regarding the liberation and unification of Lebanon is still the only strong and practical bet. Official Lebanon is wagering only on the most powerful international side, the United States. All parties, including Syria, Israel, the Soviet Union, and those who cast doubt on the U.S. role, acknowledge that the United States can achieve a complete withdrawal if it wants to. The disagreement is not over U.S. ability, but the creditability of its promises to Lebanon.

In its political analysis, *An-Nahar* emphasizes that the Lebanese stand toward all parties is clear; this stand does not need further explanation or fact-finding. All that is needed is for the United States — the superpower — to assume its responsibility and abide by what it has promised to do.

The paper says that Lebanon's aim is to liberate its territory and achieve comprehensive withdrawals through any means. Lebanon concluded an agreement with Israel to achieve this goal and these withdrawals. Israel, however, is acting toward the withdrawals as if the 17 May agreement does not exist. Israel is insisting on a partial withdrawal up to the Al-'Awwali River and is rejecting a timetable for the withdrawal unless Syria agrees to a similar timetable.

Major Haddad Comments on Terrorism, Withdrawal

JN081100 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Major Haddad, leader of free Lebanon, has commented on current events saying: First, we call on those who send cars of death, hell, and destruction to kill unarmed civilians in any place in Lebanon to fear God and abandon their criminal and cowardly methods because these deeds will not lead to any political end. All that these acts do is afflict innocent people who have no interest in them and who only want to earn a living for themselves and their children. Thus, we pray God to cut off the hands of all those criminals who send these cars to death.

Second, some may have joined the army of free Lebanon to exploit the name of this army and its military uniform to achieve personal and cheap objectives such as showing off, and the like. It will not be long before they are discovered and before this free Lebanon army command fires them, after taking disciplinary measures against them. Thus, to prevent any misunderstanding, The free Lebanon army will not have in its ranks those except disciplined elements who join the army out of conviction and faith. Our army exists to protect and serve the citizens, not to exploit, frighten, and enslave them. Those who join our army with bad intentions should save their time and ours and remain far away from us. But if they beleive in what we are working for, they are welcome in the ranks of our forces.

Third, I wonder about the reality of the official stand on the proposal for the disengagement of forces in Al-Biqa'. Does this stand support or oppose the proposal? We remind you that if the disengagement of forces takes place, it will be a catastrophe for Lebanon, because it will perpetuate the occupation of Lebanon's territory forever. The Lebanese Government will then be satisfied with a small area in the mountain on which to exercise its authority, while it legally concedes the remaining areas to others in order to realize a strong religious majority even though in a distressed homeland. If the government's intention is to agree to this, let it then announce it to the Lebanese public opinion so as to enable the Lebanese to define their stand.

As for our part, we object to the principle of the disengagement of forces and we will not accept Lebanon except in its natural borders. If the government agrees to this principle, why does it allow U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane to discuss this subject with Israel and Syria without Lebanon's approval?

If this envoy is acting on his own without respecting Lebanon's opinion, we ask the Lebanese Government to ask him to stop his mission immediately and leave the Lebanese territory, because to remain silent about this important subject, regardless of the reasons, subjects the fate of the homeland to a final loss and will not enable any power in the world to restore Lebanon to its previous status. The Lebanese Government officials would thus be shouldering an incomparable historical responsibility.

We hope that matters will soon be taken into consideration before they become lax, and before it is too late to rectify them.

Israelis Said Building Helicopter Airport in Sidon

NC081446 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Enemy tractors today began to work on construction of a new military airport south of Sidon. The airport will be used by helicopters. The occupation forces have expropriated vast areas of the city's land for this purpose.

Last night the occupation surrounded the town of Jba' and arrested Shaykh Kamil Wahbah, the imam of the town's mosque, and five other citizens. The occupation forces released the detainees this morning, but warned the town's inhabitants that the town will be subjected to harsh measures unless they surrender some of the town's youths to the Zionist military command in the area.

Jordan Presents Military Hardware to Army

NC081252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese Army received at noon today the first part of the Jordanian military gift to Lebanon. It consists of 40 tanks and 15 armored cars. The handover took place in the presence of Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri, Lebanese Army Commander Ibrahim Tannus and the Jordanian military delegation now visiting Lebanon.

Damascus AL-BA'TH on McFarlane's Mideast Tour

JN091128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Opinion" column, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* comments on the U.S. envoy's tour and on those who are touring at the behest of the United States in the region. The paper says: No matter how high-ranking the U.S. envoy may be, he will not be able to perform a miracle and solve the issues of peace and war in the region. Only those who are deluded and those who are always at the behest of the U.S. desires and actions throughout the development of the struggle in the region are waiting for this miracle to happen. Hence, the tour of Robert McFarlane, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy, is taking place on the dangerous map of the area which does not necessarily respond to all the changes in the U.S. political mind and whose features cannot be changed in accordance with the U.S. interests which are multiplying and spreading in the region in a staggering manner.

Hence, McFarlane's tour will be no more fortunate than the tours of other U.S. envoys who came to the region carrying with them plans drawn for the region by both pen and gun. They wanted to rearrange the region according to their whims.

Several quarters, using various media in the region and the world, have been trying for a long time — and to be exact since the signing of the Zionist-Lebanese-U.S. agreement last May — to give the impression that the Syrian obstacle stands on the path of proposed solutions for the Lebanese problem. This Syrian obstacle could not be overcome by the U.S. architects on their maps for the Middle East which were prepared in advance. This Syrian obstacle, they say, prevents Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the return of Lebanese sovereignty and independence. Hence, the U.S. attempts in the region are intensifying to overcome this obstacle at any price so as to liberate Lebanon and spread government authority over the entire Lebanese soil.

We in Syria do not deny this complex Syrian position. We say, however, that it is for the sake of Lebanese unity, independence and sovereignty and not vice versa; to stop Arab hesitation and collapse and not vice versa; and to confront the entire Zionist-U.S. plan and not vice versa. This Syrian stand and role have become Syrian's fate. The anti-Syria compaigns are daily repeating that this Syrian stand is about to collapse in view of the surrounding pressures in general and the intensive U.S. pressure in particular. We say that this Syrian stand and role are extremely firm. This role continues to have all the cards and all the alternatives will be at its disposal. This role will continue to be so.

The ball is not in the Syrian court as some quarters are led to believe. Those who are at the disposal of the U.S. policy in the region have tried during the Lebanese developments to give the impression that the ball is in the Syrian court. In fact, the ball is in the court of those who implemented the invasion and those who planned it and facilitated its completion. The ball is in the court of those who supported the results of the invasion and attempted to make these results a fait accompli.

In this sense Syria is not a complex problem; it is not an obstacle on the way to delivering and liberating Lebanon. The complex problem is the invasion and its results, and the agreements which attempt to give it legitimacy. The complex problem is inherent in the U.S.-Zionist plan which aims to place the Arab head under the Israeli hammer and the Arab future at the mercy of the Israeli dreams at any price.

In view of all this, McFarlane's tour of the region is a new number in a series of U.S. tours of a dangerous region. What is expected is that the attempts to give legitimacy to the invasion will be foiled; that the results of this legitimacy which have been accumulating for more than 30 years of Zionist aggression against the Arab will also be foiled.

NSSP Denounces U.S. Actions Against Libya

JN071908 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Aug (SANA) — The National Syrian Social Party [NSSP] has denounced the continued provocative U.S. actions against Libya, and praised Libya's role in achieving liberation on the Arab and African levels.

In a statement it issued here today, the party also expressed its brotherly solidarity with Libya's struggle under Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The statement said that the continued provocative actions, which the U.S. imperialist warplanes and fleets are taking against Libya, prove Libya's liberational role in disturbing imperialism and Zionism.

DPRK Delegation Arrives in Damascus 8 August

JN081453 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Aug (SANA) — DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Damascus this afternoon on an official visit to Syria. In a statement today, he stressed the importance of promoting and strengthening cooperation and friendship between Syria and the DPRK in the service of the interests of the two countries, considering that they are confronting a common enemy — world imperialism and Zionism.

In his statement, Chong Chun-ki also praised Syria's achievements in all fields under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its Secretary General President Hafiz al-Asad.

Received by Khaddam

JN081635 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Aug (SANA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this afternoon received DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, and DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop.

Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Rashid al-Kaylani, assistant foreign minister; Shahir Duray'i, head of

the Asian Desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the DPRK ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The talks revolved around the current international situation and the situation in the Middle East.

Conveys Message to Al-Asad

JN081940 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] At 1800 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop, who conveyed to him DPRK President Kim Il-song's message and greetings. President al-Asad asked the DPRK minister to carry similar greetings to the DPRK president and the friendly people of the DPRK.

Sees Deputy Prime Minister

Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, today met DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and the accompanying delegation. The DPRK ambassador attended the meeting.

The talks dealt with friendship and cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in all spheres, especially economic and scientific relations and the scope of their development. It has been agreed to promote and strengthen these relations in the interest of the two countries and their peoples.

Leaves Damascus 9 August

JN091155 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Aug (SANA)— DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-kileft Damascus this morning for his country following a 2-day visit to Damascus.

In a predeparture statement, the DPRK official praised the results of his talks with the Syrian officials. He said: We found that the Syrians have an understanding and a desire to promote cooperation in the various spheres between Syria and the DPRK.

Jerusalem Reacts To Lebanese Statements on Accord

TA100917 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 10 Aug 83 pp 1,15

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Yesterday political circles in Jerusalem said that if Lebanon decides to suspend the political agreement with Israel, this will lead to the cancellation of the entire agreement. The announcement from Jerusalem came in reaction to reports from Beirut that the Lebanese Government was considering suspending the political section of the agreement with Israel while honoring the security arrangement.

Jerusalem regards with the utmost gravity these trends on the part of the Lebanese administration, as expressed in broadcasts by the Voice of Lebanon and the important Lebanese paper *An-Nahar*.

Last night the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry studied the text of the report in *An-Nahar*, which says, inter alia: "Only if Israel issues a timetable for a comprehensive withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon [line dropped in original] the agreement with Israel."

Another section of this report, which, in Jerusalem's view, was leaked to the paper by Lebanese circles who want to harm the agreement, says: "If Syria agrees to a timetable for the evacuation of its forces from Lebanon, we will cancel the agreement with Israel." The tendentious publications in Beirut fit in with the Lebanese Administration's attempt to freeze the agreement with Israel by postponing its ratification, despite repeated appeals from Israel.

The Israeli negotiating team worked for many months to formulate the political agreement, the main section of which includes normalization components and open borders for tourism and commerce between the two countries. Throughout the negotiations, the Israeli delegation stressed that, as far as it was concerned, the political arrangements — especially the principle of open borders — were a part of the security component in the relations between the two countries.

The Jerusalem political circles emphasize that out of consideration for Lebanon, Israel made "painful concessions" over the question of the security arrangements, and these would be valueless without the implementation of the agreement about the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon. Israel will discuss the grave development during the talks to be held toward the end of the week with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane and in direct contacts with the Lebanese Administration.

Jerusalem believes that massive Syrian pressure and promises that Damascus would be prepared to consider withdrawing its forces from Lebanon — in return for the suspension of the political agreement with Israel — are behind the worrisome announcements from Beirut.

U.S. Sources Clarify Lebanon, Lavi Positions

TA081615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] U.S. sources told us this afternoon that the Reagan plan is alive and well. The plan — which the U.S. President submitted to the prime minister on 1 September — exists, and there was premature joy in the residence of Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne in Washington. There is no change in the U.S. policy and attitude toward the settlements, and all that Secretary Shultz did last night was to quote from the Reagan plan and from the letters President Reagan sent the prime minister.

The Americans, so it is stated in the Reagan plan, will indeed support the point that the existing settlements will remain where they are, under the sovereignty of that body decided on in the negotiations. The second part of the U.S. plan — and there too there is nothing new, but Me'ir Rosennne seems to have forgotten this — is that the Americans are unprepared to have new settlements set up in the framework of the negotiations over autonomy.

Other issues which were raised in the talk with the U.S. sources included envoy McFarlane's mission. McFarlane will return to Jerusalem toward the end of the week and will brief the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers about the talks he held in Damascus and Jidda. This mission, so the U.S. sources estimate, will be hard and long, and will last a few months. There is still no public sign for a change in Al-Asad's position regarding the arrangements in Lebanon we are told by the U.S. sources.

The U.S. sources wanted to correct other publications recently circulating in Israel: The Americans did not propose a timetable for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, but rather brought a Lebanese request that Israel's intentions regarding its exit from Lebanon be discussed in a more detailed manner.

Regarding two other issues on the Lavi plane and U.S. aid to Israel: The U.S. sources clarified again that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is firmly opposed to Israel's request that $250 million of the aid funds it receives be used in Israel for Lavi production. Secretary Weinberger told Moshe Arens during the latter's visit to Washington that just as the U.S. Administration does not subsidize the U.S. aircraft industry, so it will not give a hand to subsidizing the Israeli aircraft industry, all the more so in view of the fact that some companies believe this industry — with its Lavi project — is going to compete with U.S. firms.

The same applies to Israel's requests to change the terms of the U.S. aid. Contrary to what was said by Israeli sources after the talk with the U.S. President — in which Reagan said he will take a sympathetic look at Israeli requests — we are told by the U.S. sources that the President, while smiling, said the United States will carefully study the Israeli requests, but that under no circumstances was there any consent to change the terms of the aid.

Lastly, the U.S. sources also denied remarks by former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon according to whom the U.S. position is to have Syria remain in Lebanon. This is not our position, the U.S. sources said. Our position is that both Israel and Syria should leave Lebanon so as to enable this country to solve its problems on its own.

Delay in Lavi Aid Due to Pentagon 'Harassment'

TA100550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Israeli sources in Washington suspect the United States is trying to postpone its decision on the financing of the Lavi project. The sources say the Pentagon has submitted to Israel a number of questions — which were described as harassment — on the proposed Israeli warplane.

On the eve of the visit to Washington of Defense Minister Arens and Foreign Minister Shamir, the U.S. under secretary for defense sent a message to Israel asking for clarifications on the ability of the Lavi to meet Israel's defense needs, on the sources of finance for the project, and also a large number of technical questions. The Israeli sources said the United States already received answers to all these questions in the last few months.

IDF General Comments on Syrian Deployment

TA091238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Chief of Engineers Brigadier General Yehuda Kohen has said that the Syrians have made preparations to remain in Lebanon for a long time. They have set up fortified positions for hundreds of tanks, anti-tank trenches, dirt embankments, and have planted numerous mine fields. On the Golan Heights, their alignment of fortifications and obstacles is better and deeper than before the Yom Kippur War.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal interviewed Brig Gen Kohen on the occasion of Engineering Corps Day. Brig Gen Kohen said the IDF has answers to the Syrian alignment. He said that despite the peace with Egypt, in the southern sector the IDF is also prepared and has the means to move troops rapidly to cross the canal. He said that in Lebanon, before and after the war, the Engineering Corps had planted hundreds of thousands of mines, set up dozens of outposts, dug tens of kilometers of anti-tank trenches, combed numerous roads, and defused booby-trapped cars and roadside explosive charges.

Arens Promises To 'Look After' Lebanese Druze

TA091802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The defense minister has promised that the government will look after the members of the Druze sect in Lebanon because it is aware of the special concern of the sect members in Israel for the fate of their brothers in Lebanon.

Minister Arens made these remarks this afternoon at a visit of condolence to Hurfeish with the family of Corporal (Nazan Faris) who fell last week in Lebanon.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the (Faris) family asked the defense minister to help bring to Israel 37 of their relatives from the town of 'Alayh.

Arens Meets With Qiryat Arba' Residents

TA081135 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 8 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by Ilan Bakhar]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens met yesterday with members of the Qiryat Arba' municipal council. He explained yet again that the Cabinet will stand by its resolve to develop the Jewish quarter in Hebron, and expand the settlement drive throughout Judaea and Samaria.

The meeting was held at the military government building, and was attended by Commander of the Central Command Ori Or and representatives of the Civilian Administration. Minister Arens explained that although it is necessary to develop the Jewish quarter in Hebron and find a solution for the market problem, under no circumstances should the local Arabs or their property be harmed.

The Qiryat Arba' residents told the defense minister they believed the murderous attack on the Islamic College was a provocative act perpetrated by the Arabs themselves. Minister Arens said he hoped ultimately it would be learned that Jews had not spilled that blood.

Five Gaza Arabs Shot Near Kibbutz Gat

TA100556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0515 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz has just reported that five Arabs, apparently from the Gaza Strip, were wounded this morning by shots fired at the truck bringing them to work in Israel. The shots were fired near Kibbutz Gat from a private car — a Subaru — in which two men were riding. The wounded persons have been hospitalized, and the police have set up roadblocks in the area.

15 Army Outposts Near Completion on West Bank

TA100552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Fifteen small army outposts are nearing completion in Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Valley. A Voice of Israel reporter says the ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs has already approved a proposal that eight of the outposts become civilian settlements.

The Gush Emunim organization is demanding that the other seven also become civilian settlements, and that 20 other army

outposts be set up in places regarded as difficult for settlement. Representatives of the Defense Ministry and the Jewish Agency are looking for suitable sites.

'Marked Decrease' Noted in Egyptian Traffic at Rafah

TA092120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] There has been a marked decrease in the number of passengers crossing the border through the Rafah terminal with Egypt. The drop is especially noticeable in the number of Israelis going to Egypt. As of the beginning of the year — up to the beginning of this month — some 27,000 Israelis travelled to Egypt — about one-fifth less than during the same period last year.

ALGERIA

Former Foreign Minister Accused of Embezzlement

LD082303 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The accountancy council of the third chamber today issued a decision concerning the [words indistinct] budget balance and nonbudget revenues charged to Algerian diplomatic and consular bodies in the period 1965-1978 and ordered [former Foreign Minister]Abdelaziz Bouteflika to relay outstanding accounts totaling about 350,868,679 Algerian dinars, whose expenditure has not yet been explained. The council also ordered him to repay 469,169.82 Swiss francs owed to the state of Algeria by the Swiss tax authorities and which he should have endeavored to recover. As is seen, the two sums total more than 6 billion centimes. Since the investigation of the case proved that criminal acts took place to the detriment of the public treasury, the accountacy council has decided to pass the entire file to the minister of justice in accordance with Article 53 of law No 8/5 issued 1 March 1980.

Justifying the behavior that allowed him to act recklessly with public monies and to interfere illegally in the collection of state revenues, Abdelaziz Bouteflika told the council that the funds collected abroad were earmarked for the construction of a new Foreign Ministry headquarters. This excuse should be ignored in view of the fact that every operation concerning any investment must be in accordance with precise and accurate regulations of which no official administrator should be ignoarant. Moreover, the construction of a new Foreign Ministry headquarters should be financed through allocations recorded in the state budget.

Thus, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, for embezzlement purposes, carried out acts contrary to the legislative and administrative regulations in force. Consequently he is responsible for violations punishable in accordance with the provisions of order No 66/10 dated 21 June 1966 and Articles 424 and 425 of the criminal law.

Algiers on Bombing of Marseilles Air Algerie Office

LD092115 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] At dawn today, the Air Algerie offices in Marseilles were subjected to a criminal racist attack in which explosive charges caused substantial material damage. A criminal gang calling itself "Charles Martel" claimed responsibility. This criminal operation against Algerian property in France is added to the long list of racist terrorist operations aimed against the lives of members of our community in France. A repetition of such operations increases the worry and concern of our community abroad. Such operations must be ended and the perpetrators arrested and punished.

The Algerian Federation in Europe has on many occasions drawn attention to such aggressive actions, which are fed by the designs of racism, and called for the adoption of the necessary measures to end to such actions.

The Algerian Government and people, particularly the political leadership, are following these criminal actions, which stem from a deep rancor.

LIBYA

Foreign Secretary Briefs Envoys on U.S. 'Threats'

LD091934 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi at noon today met the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah to acquaint them with the developments of the situation in the light of the American threats to Libya and the dangers that will arise from American military exercises being held in certain Arab countries. At his meeting with the Arab ambassadors, Al-Ubaydi stressed that the American exercises in Egypt, Sudan, Oman, and Somalia are aimed at occupying neighboring Arab countries, and particularly the Jamahiriyah, which refuses to allow the Arab homeland to be opened to any superpower.

He said that we in the Jamahiriyah are facing a great power with which we have no border or security problem other than its attempt to make our people yield to the American will and compel them to pursue the line of the colonialist policy that it pursues. He added that America is preparing aggression against Libya and will use the Rapid Deployment Force stationed in Egypt, Sudan, and Chad for this purpose.

Brother al-Ubaydi underlined to the Arab ambassadors the contents of the message that the brother leader sent to Arab kings and presidents explaining the extent of the plot hatched by America aimed at occupying the Arab homeland and the ending the Arabs' existence as a entity. He said that this requires a clear stance in view of the fact that the threat to the Jamahiriyah's security is a threat to the security of the other Arab countries.

Brother al-Ubaydi stressed that keeping silent about what is happening in the Arab region is not good logic since the American maneuvers affect all Arab states.

He expressed full appreciation of the stance of the Arab countries that which have affirmed their support and that stand by the Libyan Arab people, namely North Yemen, South Yemen, Syria, and Algeria. He called on the rest of the Arab countries to adopt a firm stance against these maneuvers and to take a joint Arab action to check them.

The secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison gave a clear picture of the Arab ambassadors about what is happening in Chad, the civil war that started 20 years ago, and its present accompaniment of the escalation of foreign interventions by America and France, which represents a direct threat to the security of the Jamahiriyah and the security of Africa.

He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah continues to support the Chad liberation front, Frolinat, so as to assert a historic and cultural

fact, pointing out that Habre, who rebelled against the lawful government in Chad under Goukouni Which came to power in accordance with the national reconciliation conference in Lagos,is now allying himself with America, France, and Zaire, paying no heed to the interests of the Chadian people.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison said that the allegations about the Jamahiriyah's intervention in the Chad war were used as a pretext for the intervention of France and America and their agents in Africa. He explained that the American threats, which are coupled with the presence of the American Rapid Deployment Force and aircraft carriers, and the American military concentrations on Libya's northern and southern borders constitute a flagrant threat to our security and to the security of the whole of Africa, and indeed to the security of Arab region.

He said that these open threats by America made us request that the UN Security Council hold an emergency session. He expressed his confidence that a strong Arab stance will be adopted at the Security Council to condemn these foreign interventions and open threats to commit aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

JANA Lists U.S. Ships, Planes 'Directed' at Libya

LD092215 Tripoli JANA in English 1946 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 30, August 9 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The intensification of the U.S. military build-up continues in regular stages as further warships, frigates, reconnaisance planes and jet fighters continue to arrive in preparations for America's aggression against the Libyan people under the cover of providing aid for Habre's forces in Ndjamena and protecting its so-called strategic interests in the region.

The U.S. military arsenal is being deliberately directed at Libya as the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" is stationed two hundred miles north west of Benghazi on the the Libyan coast together with a nuclear submarine, with seven surveillance ships and a guided rocket frigate.

On Sudan's western border with Libya there are currently also two U.S. planes, AWACS, F-16 and F-15 together with four refuelling aircraft and a reconnaisance plane. Furthermore, U.S. strategic reconnaisance planes are carrying out continuous military missions on a 24 hour basis over the Libyan, Egyptian, Sudanese and Chadian borders. One of these reconnaisance planes takes off from an Egyptian airbase and the other from a Sudanese air base. A further group of four strategic reconnaisance planes carry out a continuous vigil over the Jamahiriyah coastline. Those planes are based in Greece, Cyprus and Egypt.

As far as the airplanes at Egyptian bases these include two AWACS reconnaisance planes and six fuel planes, 24 F-16 and 40 military helicopters.

An R-C-35 aircraft specialised in reconnaisance is currently monitoring movements in Chad from Sudanese territories and a satellite station has also been installed in Ndjamena in addition to rocket launchers placed on the Sudanese border.

The Reagan administration is resorting to emergencies regulations to provide further tanks and missiles to Egypt, [word indistinct] Chad, in addition to the convoy of transport planes sent to Kinshasa further forces from Zaire to Chad to fight alongside Habre and help in carrying out [words indistinct] the people of the Jamahiriyah.

JANA Refutes 'False Reports' on Role in Chad

LD091907 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) — The Reagan administration and the Western countries as well as the imperialist and reactionary information media have persistently alleged Libyan military intervention in Chad and carried false reports about an alleged Libyan shelling of Faya-Largeau and about battles in which Libya is supposedly involved. The fact is that it is the forces of the legitimate union government that are besieging the forces of Hissein Habre in Faya as part of its counterattack against that town.

But the Western and reactionary information and propaganda media have been trying to give the impression that Libya is involved in these battles. The falsehood of these misleading reports has been proved: Libya has officially affirmed to us [JANA] that it has been maintaining neutrality with regard to the events in Chad. If there is any military intervention in the conflict, it is an American-French-Zairian intervention in favor of Hissein Habre and the American plan directed toward aggression against Libya.

Tripoli Comments on U.S. 'Intimidation'

LD092325 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Is there still anyone who believes that the United States is seeking to establish peace in the Middle East? Those who have kept quiet about this stupid lie spread by the infiltrating hirelings must wake up.

Here is the United States beating the drums of war in the heart of the Arab land and around it in a feverish attempt to make the Arab people yield and humiliate them so that they will accept its capitulatory plans and its imperialistic schemes aimed at turning the Arab homeland into a cogwheel in the machine of American imperialism and an obedient tool in the system of its international strategy. While the United States was sending huge shipment of weapons and military advisers to the rebel Hissein Habre and moving its 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra to intimidate the Jamahiriyah, it carried out another aggressive step against the Arab nation by the use of the veto against the UN Security Council, which condemns the building of Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Furthermore, the American secretary of state, George Shultz, said that any Zionist has the right to live anywhere in the occupied Arab territories.

Despite all this, there are still some people among us who want to deceive the Arab nation and who claim that America is seeking to establish peace in the Middle East and holds the so-called cards. Indeed, there are some among us who have sold their honor and dignity and are opening Arab territories to the American Rapid Deployment Force to carry out their terroristic maneuvers, despite the fact that these forces were originally set up to occupy oilfields in the Arab homeland whenever the American Government decides.

The course of events in the region confirms without doubt that the United States is seeking with all its power and influence to fully dominate the Arab homeland and crush the Arab liberation movement, in which the Great Al-Fatih Revolution stands in the vanguard. America is working to achieve this goal by using several means and terroristic ways, including the strengthening of the Zionist entity, which represents its strategic prop in the region, and by supplying it with many forms of backing from sophisticated destructive weapons to unlimited loans and aid. It also relies on agent reactionary regimes, such as the shaking regimes in Sudan, Somalia, Oman, and others which propagate defeatist ideas and call on the Arab nation to place their affairs in the hands of the United States and open their territories to America so that it can build its military bases directed against the peoples of the region. It also carries out terroristic military exercises, as is happening now, under the very eyes of the Arab nation.

On the othr hand, the United States, in its fevirish attempt to dominate the Arab nation and crush the Arab liberation movement, is making a direct move to achieve this goal, which has become a pressing goal for Reagan's terroristic administration. If the United States has entrusted the Zionist entity with the task of intimidating Syria and preparing aggression against it, then America has taken upon itself the task of intimidating the Jamahiriyah, making preparations to wage aggression against it in a rabid attempt to topple the people's authority and silence the voice of truth and freedom emanating from its pure land.

If the terroristic movement of the 6th Fleet off the Gulf of Sidra is a practical step to provoke the Libyan Arab people and consequently wage aggression against them, then the direct U.S. intervention in Chad to rescue the rebel agent Hissein Habre is in fact part of the terroristic American plan to surround the Jamahiriyah, besiege it, pressure it, blackmail it, and intimidate it to stop it foiling the imperialistic plans in the region and helping world liberation movements.

The plot being hatched by Reagan's terroristic administration to wage aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to strike at the people's authority in it is in fact an attempt to strike at the heart of the Arab liberation movement. As everyone knows, the Jamahiriyah today stands in the forefront of the living revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and indeed in the whole world. Thanks to the steadfastness of the Jamahiriyah and its continuous incitement of the Arab nation, all the American plans and capitulatory projects are now foundering and suffering defeat.

It was only natural that the United States should move with its fleets and armies in a desperate attempt to destroy the bastion of freedom and steadfastness in the Arab homeland and to silence the powerful voice which guides the Arab masses to the road of freedom and salvation and which warns them about the plots and the machinations being hatched by the forces of evil, aggression, and reaction. But despite the American military might and despite the fleets and the AWACS, the Libyan Arab people are capable of standing fast and of teaching the American aggressor a lesson he will never forget.

The Libyan Arab people are not alone in their just battle against the American aggression. Indeed, all the free forces in the Arab homeland and throughout the world stand with them. The free brothers in Algeria, North Yemen, and South Yemen extend their hands to support the Jamahiriyah, which is being subjected to American terrorism, and declare their support and backing to the Libyan Arab people.

The Jamahiriyah will remain the rock on which all the American plots and its capitulatory projects and its colonialist schemes will founder. It will not be frightened by the 6th Fleet or the American ships which are sailing the world's seas threatening world stability and security, because ultimately victory is for the peoples, as the lessons of history tell us.

YAR President Cables Support for Libya

LD082204 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2040 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Aug (JANA) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has telephoned the brother commander of the revolution to inquire about the current situation in light of American provocations to and threats against the Libyan Arab people. He expressed his concern at what these provocations involve in the way of a threat to the Arab nation and the cause of peace and security in the region. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih assured the brother commander of the revolution that the YAR stands by Libya with all its capabilities. He declared that any aggression against Libya was direct aggression against the YAR.

PDRY Leader Cables Support for Libya

LD091517 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 30, August 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Yemen Democratic Republic condemned the U.S. provocations against Libya and reaffirmed its absolute support for the Libyan Arab people in confronting these aggressive (?provocations). The revolution's leader today received the following cable from president Nasir:

"We are following news of the anti-Libyan aggressive provocations by the U.S. fleet and Air Force with great anxiety. These moves contravene international laws and express America's mad and aggressive aim against the revolution in a bid to force the Libyan people to change their hostile attitude against imperialism and Zionism.

These aggressive actions which are accompanied by provocative maneuvers by Rapid Deployment Forces on Arab territories constitute a new chapter in imperialist conspiracy and aggression against [word indistinct] Arab liberation movements and seriously threaten the peace and security of the Arab nation. This

[words indistinct] increased steadfastness and confrontation against all forms of imperialist-Zionist action.

The people and government of the Yemen Democratic Republic reaffirm their staunch backing of the brotherly Libyan Arab people in countering U.S. provocations and in (?defending) their territorial integrity of both land and water. We condemn such hostile action by the imperialist circles and call on all Arab countries and people, as well as all liberation and peace movements in the world, to back the Libyan Arab people in countering America's aggressive intention".

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Mauritania

LD092102 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Aug (JANA) — The commander of the revolution today received Brother Mohamed Fadil Ould Deh, envoy of Mauritanian President Mohamed Kouna Ould Haydala, who delivered to him a message from the Mauritanian president in which he affirmed Mauritania's unreserved support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the threats facing it. He also affirmed that any aggression against the Jamahiriyah is aggression not only against the Jamahiriyah but against the Third World and peoples fighting for freedom.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR on U.S. Military Maneuvers

LD091704 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Aug (JANA) — In its weekly issue published here today and under the title "What an Insult," the paper *Az-Zahf al-Akhdar emphasizes that the deployment of any* American forces outside U.S. territory is an act of aggression perpetrated by America against the peoples of the world. America has no right to create hotbeds of tension in the world and mass its troops outside its borders. It has the right only to defend its own territories. But when America carries its troops from American territory and masses them in the territories of other states, this is open aggression against the peoples of those states and a grave adventure threatening world peace with the direst consequences.

It adds that, by its policy of aggression, the U.S. Administration is pushing the world toward a destructive war which, if it breaks out this time, will annihilate everything. The Untied States itself will not escape complete destruction.

The paper points to the amazing and strange fact that the countries where America intervenes and sends in troops for deployment or for military maneuvers are the same countries that are threatened only by the American danger. Nevertheless, America pretends to be protecting those countries.

The paper says that what lies behind its taking of Egypt, Oman, Somalia, and Sudan and all the Arab homeland as a target is not just the plundering of Arab wealth; with its ally Israel, the U.S. Administration wants to liquidate the Arabs. Speaking about the sovereignty of Egypt — and the Egyptian state does not have sovereignty over all its territory — it appears that this sovereignty is diminshed by America and the Zionist enemy. The foreign military bases and the effective control of Sinai belong to the Zionist enemy.

The paper says: What an insult this is to the Arab Egyptian Army when America claims to be responsible for the protection of Egyptian territory, depriving the Egyptian Army of its role, with the the responsibility of Egypt's defense becoming an American task! The paper adds that the American forces now pouring into Egypt are forces of occupation in the full sense of the word, whether they remain or withdraw after the maneuvers. These forces have the right to return whenever the American Administration wants them to. The same is true in Sudan, Somalia, and Oman despite what the agent regimes there say to the effect that their forces acquire combat experience from their participation in the maneuvers.

We wonder about the effectiveness of such combat experience when it is made available in advance to serve the objectives of American imperialism and Zionism.

JANA Cites Reasons Behind Numayri Arab Summit Call

LD062246 Tripoli JANA in English 2119 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, August 6, Shawal 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Stooge Numayri has insolently and blatantly attacked the General Secretariat of the Arab League and its general secretary alleging that the league's general secretariat has disregareded his call to hold an Arab summit in Egypt to discuss the Arab situation. In his usual impudent tone he called today once more on the general secretary.

One must realise the fact that hireling Numayri is totally incapable of doing what he wants because basically he has no ability to do so. Therefore, he is not at all fit to take part in any issue related to the Arab nation because through his political stands he has shown his non-commitment to any nationalistic issue. Furthermore, he has publically announced his recognition of the Zionist enemy and he is the most humiliated and servile before those to whom he handed his leadership and who made of him to tool which obeys their orders. This is the true picture of stooge Numayri and no one can imagine any worse subservient ruler who is linked to the U.S. policy and has entrusted the U.S. administration with the mission to rule his affairs.

Stooge Numayri has failed in his call made on July 6th 1983 to convene a mini-Arab summit in Khartoum because the real motives behind this call were exposed as he was trying to restore the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold... Today and for the second time stooge Numayri makes the same peculiar call not for his sake but so that the asks his master Husni Mubarak the employee of the U.S. state Department to sponsor the call for convening a summit conference in Egypt instead of Khartoum.

This was done within a framework alien to that of the Arab League. Despite this, stooge Numayri to whose complaints people are now accustomed, is trying to involved the Arab League and its general secretary and make them bear the responsibility of matters they are unaware of an that he only knows about... The sad thing is that this nation should have a ruler who has accepted to be a traitor and an agent. Even more sad is the fact

that this ruler is trying to convince others that he is working for their interest and serving their causes.

Stooge Numayri is not worthy of discussing such issues because these issues are the last thing he should talk about. He must realise that the Arab League's message and role are more noble and should not be harmed by a servile ruler who has a share in the negligence of the Arab nation's rights.

Libyan-Moroccan Committee Issues Statement
LD060203 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Aug (JANA) — A joint statement on the Libyan Arab and Moroccan joint committee meeting which ended this afternoon in Tripoli was published this evening in Tripoli and Rabat.

The statement said that, to emphasize the meeting which took place between the leader of the revolution and King Hassan II of Morocco and to implement their directives, an important Moroccan ministerial mission paid a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahuriyah between 24 and 26 Shawwal 1392 after the Prophet's death, corresponding 2 and 5 August AD, within the context of the Moroccan-Libyan joint committee meeting stipulated by the joint statement published after the visit paid to Morocco by the leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, between 20 and 23 Ramadhan 1392 after the Prophet's death, corresponding to 30 June and 3 July 1983 AD.

The Moroccan delegation, led by the interior minister, Driss Basri, was composed of the minister of commerce, industry, and tourism, Azzedine Guessous; the minister of labor and national training, Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi; the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Tripoli, Abdelhakim al-Iraqi; and a number of officials of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, and Labor and National Training.

The Libyan Arab delegation included the secretary of General People's Committee for Justice, Muhammad Abu al-Qasim Az-Zuwayy; secretary of General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries, Musa Abu Furaywah; secretary of General People's Committee for Public Services, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk; secretary of the Jamahiriyah's Brotherhood Bureau in Rabat, Muhammad Khalifah Abu al-Qasim; and a number of specialists.

Within the framework of the talks held, the importance attached by the two sides to the results of this meeting was stressed as well as their desire for the growth and development of cooperation between them in all fields and for raising it to the level of the two brotherly peoples' aspirations of economic integration on the basis of mutual trust, within the context of uniting efforts for the construction of the greater Arab Maghreb on the way to overall Arab unity.

The Libyan Arab-Moroccan joint committee examined various aspects of cooperation between the two countries and reached the following:

First, in the economic and trade field: A trade agreement that would raise the level of trade exchange and achieve economic integration between the two countries within the framework of strengthening economic ties among the Arab Maghreb countries was signed.

The two sides agreed to encourage direct contacts between institutions, firms, and chambers of commerce in both countries, and, for this purpose, a delegation from the Jamahuriyah will pay a visit to Morocco at the earliest opportunity to look into making trade deals. The two sides showed readiness to discuss means for fruitful cooperation in the field of petroleum and its derivatives.

Agreement was reached to involve Moroccan contracting firms in the transformation plan projects in the field of construction and building in the Jamahiriyah, as well as the establishment of joint financial institutes for investment in the fields of fisheries, industry, agriculture, and trade development. Agreement was also reached to develop tourist exchanges between them and to establish joint tourism projects.

Second, in the field of labour and social security: The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation between the two countries in the field of labor and social security, and expressed their sincere desire for the deepening of bilateral relations in these two fields and raising them to the level of the two brotherly peoples' aspirations. For this purpose an agreement on labor and another on social security were signed.

Agreement was reached on cooperation in the administrative, [word indistinct] scientific and technical fields which fall within the specialities of the Moroccan Ministry of Interior and Secretariat of General People's Committee for Justice in the Jamahiriyah, and to work for granting visas at points of entry of both countries and to facilitate residence and work for the citizens of both countries. The two sides agreed to exchange visits and intensify contacts between specialists and experts with the aim of developing continuous cooperation between the two sides.

Fourth [as received], in the cultural field: The two sides agreed to develop cultural, information, sports, and technical cooperation and to intensify the exchange of experiences and visits and to hold cultural and sports festivals. An agreement in this regard was signed.

The Moroccan delegation's visit was crowned by a meeting with the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who stressed his concern that the results of the committee's meetings should be at the level of the two brotherly peoples' aspirations to achieve maximum cooperation in all fields and the necessity to implement and to follow up all the resolutions issued by it.

As a tribute to the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution's and as a response by his brother King Hassan II, the following were agreed:

1. To hold periodic meetings between the Council of Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the General People's Committee

of the Jamahuriyah every 6 months in Rabat and Tripoli, providing the first meeting will be held in the Moroccan Kingdom's capital not later than the end of November.

2. To form a preparatory committee composed of the ministers and secretaries in charge of foreign affairs, interior, planning,and economy entrusted with the task of preparing for the meetings of the General People's Committee and the Government Council.

3. To form joint subcommittees in various sectors to examine and deepen cooperation and to follow up the implementation of resolutions in the fields of mutual interest providing that they will submit their work to the preparatory committee.

The proceedings and talks of the joint committee were carried out in an atmosphere characterized by amicability, understanding, and joint desire to strengthen the ties of fruitful and constructive cooperation.

Finally, the Moroccan delegation expressed its profound thanks to the Libyan people, their leader, and to the General People's Committee for the welcome and the hospitality they received in the Jamahuriyah.

SUDAN

U.S.-Sudanese Maneuvers To Begin 10 Aug

JN081630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — Joint maneuvers between units from the People's Armed Forces and U.S. forces will begin on Wednesday. A responsible source at the People's Armed Forces General Command said that this project will be conducted within the framework of efforts being exerted to develop the fighting standards and capabilities of People's Armed Forces personnel and to gain more experience in the various spheres of military action.

Units of the People's Armed Forces participated in similar projects 2 years ago with Egyptian and U.S. armed forces.

Numayri To Deliver Speech 13 August

JN091520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) — Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, will address the citizens on Saturday eveing on the occasion of the People's Armed Forces Day, which falls on 14 August and marks the appointment of a Sudanese officer to the rank of commander in chief for the first time.

TUNISIA

Bendjedid Envoy Meets With President 6 Aug

LD061114 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis, 6/3/83 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, politburo member responsible of the CC permanent secretariat was audienced in Tunis by President Habib Bourguiba president of the Tunisian Republic. Mr Messaadia delivered a message to the Tunisian head of state from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general.

When arriving in Tunis, Mr Messaadia made a statement to the press in which he expressed his satisfaction to be among his brothers and friends as an "envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid before President Habib Bourguiba". Mr Messaadia stressed that his visit in Tunisia comes within the frame of permanent concertation and coordination between Algerian and Tunisian leadership in conformity with orientations of the two presidents.

SPA: Al-Qadhdhafi's Visit Postponed to 13 Aug

LD091322 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis 9 Aug (SPA) — It has been decided that the visit by Libyan leader Mu'ammahr al-Qadhdhafi [to Tunisia] set for Wednesday has been delayed until Saturday. A Tunisian diplomatic source stated that the postponement was made at Libya's request.

CHAD

Libyan, Goukouni Forces Attack Faya-Largeau

Liyban Reinforcements

AB091405 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 9 Aug 83

[By Christian Millet: "This report has been subject to censorship" — AFP note]

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 9 (AFP) — Two new columns of Libyan armoured cars are heading for Faya-Largeau in northern Chad to reinforce two such columns already there, according to a Western diplomatic source here today. One of the columns, estimated to comprise some 250 cars conveyed on two tank transporters was said last night to be still between Sebha in southern Libya and the Aouzou Strip, occupied by Libyan troops since May 1983. It might therefore be heading for Faya-Largeau from the north.

The second column, said not to be so large, was on the other hand reported much nearer to the giant palm grove after having gone through the Korizo pass west of the Tibesti Massif and near the border with Niger. This column could therefore be approaching the oasis from the west, going through the south of the Tibesti region where an armoured column had already been sighted by American satellites last week.

The Libyan-backed forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei took Faya-Largeau from those of his U.S.-, French- and Zairean-armed successor Hissein Habre on June 24 but lost it again on July 30.

A new offensive is now expected on the town.

The authorities in Ndjamena were however today maintaining silence on the reports. They have a clear interest in alerting foreign powers to the increased threat posed by the armoured columns, but do not wish to alarm the population in the capital. Official information is becoming extremely scarce, as meanwhile highly contradictory opinions circulate about the likely outcome of the expected battle for Faya-Largeau. African and Western diplomatic circles are painting a sombre picture. Envisaged are a carpet-bombing of the town, as has taken place in recent days, and a ground attack with a large number of armoured cars, together with long-range artillery and saturation fire from "Stalin organs".

Western sources expect battle to commence tomorrow or the next day, if indeed it has not already begun. One particulary pessimistic diplomat said the Habre government forces would not be able to hold out more than a few hours if the U.S. or French airforce did not intervene to take the pressure off them. The superiority of the armoury and equipment of the Libyan forces and Mr Goukouni's men is undoubted, military observers say.

But just as in 1980 during their previous intervention in Chad to support Mr Goukouni, then in power in Ndjamena, when the Libyans capacity was under-estimated, some observers believe they should not be overestimated, either. In 1980 they invaded some three-quarters of Chad's huge territory and pushed Mr Habre and his forces out of the capital and up to the border with Sudan, in the east. But that is attributed above all to insufficient arms on Mr Habre's side.

The Libyan tanks were then not able to enter Ndjamena until the Habre forces had spent their last rockets and cartridges. Today, however, Mr Habre's forces are better-equipped than ever, thanks to supplies they have received, notably from the United States and France.

The censorship of what are considered "military secrets" does not allow detailing of the exact amounts they have received, but in addition, the authorities say they have captured a large amount of material from their adversaries.

They say that when they re-took Faya-Largeau they seized 10 Brazilian-made armoured cars, 18 giant Stalin organscapable of firing 40 two-metre (six feet) long rockets a minute, and six 122 mm long-range cannon, for example.

Artillery Fire Begins

AB101105 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Aug (AFP) — Artillery firing was begun Tuesday night by "Libyan troops" and supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei against Chadian National Armed Forces positions in Faya-Largeau (northern Chad), it was learned from Western sources in Ndjamena on Wednesday.

This preparatory firing which began at 1800 local time (1700 GMT) means a land attack by the "rebel forces" and Libyan troops on the palm grove is imminent. The palm grove was recaptured on 30 July by President Hissein Habre forces who had evacuated it on 24 June.

In Ndjamena, government circles could not confirm Wednesday morning whether these attacks had actually begun. However, Western sources said "there were regular units of the Libyan Army around the immediate vicinity of the palm grove."

Libyan Columns Launch Attack

OW101125 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 10 (AFP) — A Two Libyan (?armored) columns have launched the long-awaited assault on Faya-Largeau, the northern Chad town recaptured by President Hissein Habre's army from rebels only 10 days ago, the Chad Embassy here said today.

Chadian Charge d'Affaires Ahmad Allam-Mi said that the columns of armoured cars and mechanised infantry had attacked simultaneously from east and west of the Faya-Largeau oasis.

The offensive was supported by strike aircraft, observation planes and helicopters, he said.

Mr Habre's forces have maintained that government troops have been bombed by Libyan aircraft since they recaptured Faya-

Largeau from the troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei at the end of last month.

Goukouni Forces Recapture Town

OW101145 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug 10 (AFP) — The army of Chad's former President Goukouni Oueddei has recaptured the northern town of Faya-Largeau, a spokesman for Mr Goukouni said here today.

Abderraham Moussa, representative of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) ousted from Ndjamena last year, said that Mr Goukouni's men "control the palm grove one hundred percent."

Casualty figures for the battle would be given later, he said.

Minister on Enemy Strength

AB101155 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 (AFP) — Land attack on Faya-Largeau (northern Chad) began Wednesday morning at 0730 local time, Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian minister of information announced.

"Two Libyan columns and mercenaries, totalling 5,000 men, with tanks and air support attacked Faya-Largeau from the west and north" the minister specified.

"They are 30 or 40 km from the town," he added, "and fighting is going on around noon." "The situation is serious considering the means being used by Libya."

Mr Soumaila Mahamat stated that "the attack was expected" adding that the town of Faya-Largeau itself has not been touched, "except by the Libyan air raids."

Habre Forces Contain Attack

AB101450 Paris AFP in French 1437 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 aug (AFP) — The force of the Chadian Government "have contained" an attack by "two Libyan columns" on Faya-Largeau (northern chad), Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat announced in Ndjamena on Wednesday.

In Faya-Largeau, "after a 3-hour fighting, the Libyan forces are facing difficulties and the government troops who fought back the assailants, have launched a counterattack and are now chasing their enemies," the minister stated.

Mr Soumaila Mahamat further said that the "Libyan forces opened a new front in the region of Oum Chalouba (350 km southeast of Faya-Largeau) early in the afternoon. "They we beaten off" and the "Chadian National Armed Forces have recaptured Oum Chalouba and Kalait," the minister concluded.

On the situation in Oum Chalouba, the minister added that "the Libyan Air Force bombed the Chadian National Armed Forces positions and that an enemy column came down from Fada (200 km east of Faya-Largeau) for the assault."

Mr Soumaila Mahamat announced on Wednesday morning that "two columns of Libyans and mercenaries attacked Faya-Largeau at 0730, backed by armored vehicles and the Air Force."

(In Paris, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] representative in France announced on Wednesday afternoon that the GUNT forces led by Goukouni Oueddei,"had recaptured Faya-Largeau and were "100 percent in control" of the palm grove.)

AFP: 30 French Soldiers Arrive in Ndjamena

AB100910 Paris AFP in French 0829 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Aug (AFP) — About 30 French soldiers arrived in Ndjamena in the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, from Cameroon, it was learned from reliable Western diplomatic sources on Wednesday morning in the Chadian capital.

These paratroopers, the sources pointed out, were selected from the military unit based in Riguill, near Kousseri (north Cameroon) on 10 July, in the event of an evacuation of the Western community from Ndjamena.

However, the 200 French soldiers whose dispatch to Chad was announced on Tuesday in Paris, are expected to arrive in Ndjamena on Wednesday, early in the afternoon, the same sources pointed out, and not in the morning as was announced earlier.

The first troops who arrived in Ndjamena were transported by boat across the Charai River which separates Chad and Cameroon.

Envoy To Deliver Habre Message to Mitterrand

JN091850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Aug (SUNA) — Chadian minister of justice left for Paris today with a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to French President Francois Mitterrand. Chadian sources, which did not disclose the contents of the message in detail, said that the message is related to the Libyan aggression against Chad. These sources pointed out that President Habre had stressed the need for France's air participation to halt Libyan bombing of Chadian territory.

Egypt's Ghali Receives Habre Message for Mubarak

NC091559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Agu (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali upon his arrival in Ndjamena

on his way back to Cairo, met to day with Chadian Interior Minister Tahara Guinassou. They discussed the flagrant Libyan aggression to which Chad is being subjected.

They also discussed the steps necessary at international and Security Council levels for putting an end to the Libyan aggression against Chadian territory. This aggression started with Libyan intervention in Chad, by creating disputes and differences among Chadian citizens, and turned into Libyan armed aggression.

MENA has learned that Ghali has received an urgent message from President Habre for President Mubarak.

Further Contacts, Diplomatic Activity

AB100850 Paris AFP in French 0812 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Aug (AFP) — Chadian Justice Minister Oudalbaye Naham left Ndjamena Tuesday for Paris with a personal message from President Hissein Habre to President Mitterrand, it was learned from Chadian sources on Tuesday night. These sources also disclosed that Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs, left the same day for New York where he will participate in the UN Security Council debate on the Chadian issue.

It will be recalled that Chad lodged a complaint with the Security Council on 2 August informing it of "the escalation of Libyan aggression," but the Security Council postponed the meeting a few hours after the complaint was recorded.

Furthermore, Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs made a brief stopover in Ndjamena where he held talks with Chadian Interior Minister Tahar Guinassou during which they discussed the situation in Chad.

Finally, reliable sources say the "ad hoc" committee of the OAU might meet in Lome next week.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on Presidential Election

More Election Results Announced

AB100650 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has released results of the presidential elections in respect of five more states. They are: Rivers, Bendel, Imo, Cross River, and Oyo States. The results are as follows:

Bendel State:

GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party]: 11,723 votes, representing 1.06 percent;

NAP [Nigeria Advance Party]: 8,653 votes, representing 0.76 percent;

NPN [National Party of Nigeria]: 452,756 votes, representing 41.17 percent;

NPP [Nigerian People's Party]: 53,306 votes, representing 4.85 percent;

PRP [People's Redemption Party]: 7,358 votes, representing 0.67 percent;

UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria]: 566,035 votes, representing 51.46 percent.

Cross River State:

GNPP: 16,582 — 1.29 percent;

NAP: 10,967 — 0.85 percent;

NPN: 696,592 — 57.18 percent;

NPP: 46,418 — 3.61 percent;

PRP: 8,229 — 0.64 percent;

UPN: 506,922 — 33.43 percent.

Imo State:

GNPP: 52,364 — 3.29 percent;

NAP: 32,694 — 2.06 percent;

NPN: 398,463 — 25.07 percent;

NPP: 1,064,436 — 66.99 percent;

PRP: 18,370 — 1.16 percent;

UPN: 22,648 — 1.43 percent.

River State:

GNPP: 12,981 — 0.96 percent;

NAP: 15,061 — 1.11 percent;

NPN: 921,664 — 67.88 percent;

NPP: 151,558 — 11.16 percent;

PRP: 4,626 — 0.34 percent;

UPN: 251,825 — 18.55 percent.

Oyo State:

GNPP: 15,732 — 0.67 percent;

NAP: 9,891 — 0.42 percent;

NPN: 885,125 — 37.65 percent;

NPP: 34,852 — 1.48 percent;

PRP: 9,174 — 0.39 percent;

UPN: 1,396,226 — 59.39 percent;

So far, President Shehu Shagari is leading with 25 percent or more of the votes cast in eight states. Chief Obafemi Awolowo is coming second with 25 percent or more of the votes cast in seven states, while Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe has scored 25 percent or more of the votes cast in two of the 11 states where the results of the presidential elections have been announced. In addition, President Shehu Shagari won the highest number of votes cast in the federal capital territory, Abuja. More results are being awaited.

Results for Bauchi, Lagos

AB091400 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Results of more states have been released. They are: Bauchi, Lagos, Niger, and Ondo States.

In Bauchi, the NPN [National Party of Nigerian] polled 1,507,144, 84.54 percent;

UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria]: 98,974, 5.55 percent;

NPP [Nigerian People's Party]: 65,258, 3.66 percent;

GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party]: 37,203, 2.09 percent

PRP [People's Redemption Party]: 54,564, 3.06 percent;

NAP [Nigerian Advance Party]: 18,979, 1.07 percent.

Lagos State:

NPN: 126,165, 7.69 percent;

UPN: 1,367,807, 83.38 percent;

NPP: 119,455, 7.28 percent;

GNPP: 11,748, 0.72 percent;

PRP: 6,570, 0.4 percent;

NAP: 8,636, 0.53 percent.

Niger State:

GNPP: 12,984, 3.01 percent;

NAP: 8,182, 1.90 percent;

NPN: 272,086, 63.17 percent;

NPP: 112,971, 26.23 percent;

PRP: 8,736, 2.3 percent;

UPN: 15,772, 3.66 percent.

Ondo State:

NPN: 336,217, 20.03 percent;

UPN: 1,412,539, 77.26 percent;

NPP: 20,340, 1.11 percent;

GNPP: 11,629, 0.63 percent;

PRP: 7,052, 0.39 percent;

NAP: 10,566, 0.58 percent.

The results for Abuja are:

GNPP: 1,103

NAP: 799

NPN: 127,372

NPP: 4,156

PRP: 641

UPN: 1,102

Fedeco Studying NPP Complaints

AB091600 Lagos NAN in English 1530 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 9 (NAN) — The chairman of the Fedeco [Federal Election Commission], Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, said in Lagos today that the commission was looking into the complaints made by the leader and presidential candidate of the NPP, [Nigerian People's Party] Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Mr. Ovie-Whiskey, who was commenting on Dr. Azikiwe's threat to go to court over the results of the election, said that everything would be done to attend to genuine complaints.

Dr. Azikiwe had alleged at a news conference in Enugu yesterday that the Fedeco did not supply enough electoral materials to areas where the NPP was known to be strong.

Mr. Justice Ovie-Whiskey said, however, that the various court actions by some people would not delay the release of the result of the presidential election and the conduct of the remaining elections.

He explained that most of the complaints concerned the conduct of the election in certain areas, adding that the commission was ready to correct any anomalies with Saturday's election as soon as they were discovered.

Election Contested in Bauchi

AB091500 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Bauchi, Aug. 9 (NAN) — Five political parties in Bauchi State, the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], PRP [People's Redemption Party], GNPP [Greater Nigerian People's Party] and NAP [Nigerian Advance Party] have threatened to go to court if the headquarters of Fedeco in Lagos upheld the result of [word indistinct] presidential elections in the state.

Addressing a joint news conference by the parties in Bauchi today, the state UPN gubernatorial candidate, Alhaji Bappa Ahmed, said that the elections was nothing short of rape of democracy and called for its total rejection by both the people of the state and Fedeco.

He alleged that both the Fedeco and the police conspired to emerge the NPN the winner of the election by rejecting all political party's agents at polling booths except those of the NPN.

Alhaji Bappa said that if their agents had not [word indistinct] to both the police and Fedeco officials requests at the polling booths the peace of the state would have been a different story now.

Earlier, the NPP gubernatorial aspirant had alleged that traditional rulers such as village heads and ward heads were used to scare eligible voters from casting their votes to parties of their [word indistinct].

He said the village and [word indistinct] used by Fedeco at various collating centres while political party agents were sent out.

Suit Filed Against Fedeco

AB091755 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Two of the presidential aspirants have taken the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, to court over the just completed elections.

The Great Nigerian People's Party, GNPP, candidate, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, told newsmen on his arrival in Lagos yesterday that he has filed a suit at the high court to stop Fedeco from publishing the results of the presidential election in Borno State. Once again Justina Onoja reports:

Alhaji Waziri accused Fedeco of disrespect of rights of the Waziri partisans. He argued that in certain areas ballot papers did not exist at all, while in other places ballot boxes were not made available. Alhaji Waziri also disclosed that he had filed another suit in Maiduguri high court. He said that what bothered him most was the fact that the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, was rising exceptionally high in many local government areas, adding that the figures must have been exchanged because it is his party, the GNPP, which is supposed to have those high scores.

And according to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA report an Anambra State chief judge, Mr Justice Emmanuel Araka, has issued an interim injunction restraining Fedeco from releasing the results of the presidential elections as it concerned Anambra State. The order followed the suit filed by Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, presidential candidate praying the court to stop Fedeco from releasing the results. In the suit he also urged the (?court) to order Fedeco to hold the elections in all the polling booths allegedly omitted during the elections before releasing the results.

Commenting on the Owele, [Azikiwe's traditional title], the NPN chief scribe, Senator Uba Ahamed said that this action is a panicky measure of a defeated aspirant. He said that opponents of the NPN have met defeat and were therefore doing everything possible to cause chaos and crisis.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Advance Party, NAP, has called for the cancellation of last Saturday's presidential elections in Lagos State. In a release issued in Lagos by the party's director of [word indistinct] Dr Ayo Ajasunye, the party alledged that some officials of the Lagos State electoral office have colluded with the Lagos State government to release false figures to the public. The NAP official also alleged that some ballot boxes at Okeosina in Lagos State were opened while voting was still in progress.

The implication of these court cases and the call by NAP [words indistinct].

Nigerians have voted since Saturday. The tension is high and is mounting steadily as this day progresses. Everyone is anxious to know who our next president will be, for this will not be possible if Fedeco is restrained from announcing some state results and this might mean that Nigerians will have to wait until the cases have been disposed of.

65 Arrests Reported

AB091140 Lagos NAN in English 1135 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug. 9 (NAN): The police have arrested 65 persons for electoral offences in Saturday's presidential election, NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) investigations in Benue and Niger have shown. The police in Benue said yesterday that 40 persons, among them a Fedeco official, had been arrested.

A police spokesman, Mr John Anefu, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that 32 of the persons, aged between nine and 12, were arrested while attempting to vote contrary to a provision of the Electoral Act that only persons aged 18 and above were entitled to vote. According to Mr. Anefu, one person was arrested for allegedly attempting to vote twice while three others were arrested for possessing between seven and 15 voter's registration cards. He said that the Fedeco official was arrested for alleged sabotage after he abandoned the polling booth to which he was assigned, adding that the suspects would appear in court this week.

The police in Niger announced yesterday that they had arrested 25 persons for various electoral offences. A police spokesman, Mr. Adekunle Adekoya, said in Minna that those arrested included 17 adults and 8 boys. Mr. Adekoya said that the arrested persons would be charged to court soon.

In another development, the police in Cross River said that they had lifted the ban on political activities. The ban was imposed on Thursday in accordance with a prosivion of the Electoral Act that campaigns should stop 48 hours before an election.

UPPER VOLTA

Revolution Council Denies 'Rumors' of Attacks

AB091930 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Communique from the National Council of the Revolution issued in Ouagadougou on 9 August]

[Text] Shady revolutionary individuals are currently circulating among the people of Ouagadougou rumors of attacks and bombardments. We reassure everyone that there is nothing like that and request the honest citizens to remain vigilant in the fight against the enemies of our people. It is to be understood that the curfew hours are still in force from 1900 to 0530.

Second Communique Issued

AB092300 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2230 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Communique of the National Council of the Revolution issued in Ouagadougou on 9 August — read by 2d Lieutenant Traore Daouda]

[Text] Some shady counterrevolutionary individuals have been spreading rumors in Ouagadougou about attacks and bombardments. We reassure everyone that this is not true and call upon

honest citizens to remain vigilant in the struggle against these enemies of the people. The maneuvers of intoxication by these enemies of the people are mainly aimed at sowing seeds of fear, at destroying the confidence that the people have in the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], and at giving the impression that the situation is unstable.

In fact, some shady individuals have been talking of various troops descending on bars and markets. We call upon the Upper Voltan people and in particular the members of the Revolutionary Defense Committees to arrest immediately and systematically any rumormonger and send him immediately to the nearest police station.

We call upon the Upper Voltan people, in particular the people of Ouagadougou, to remain calm and to scorn disdainfully the attempts by the people's enemies to sow seeds of panic to serve their dark designs. Nothing will stop the advance of the Upper Voltan people and that of the CNR.

CNR Announces Former Chief of Staff Arrested

AB092315 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2230 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Communique of National Council of the Revolution issued in Ouagadougou on 9 August — read by 2d Lieutenant Traore Daouda]

[Text] On 8 August 1983, Colonel Yoryan Gabriel Some and Major Fidele Guebre were arrested by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. Col Yoryan Gabriel Some, the soul of the reactionary forceful event of 17 May 1983, an intriguing officer who was always ready to use the most sordid political maneuvers in order to hold the highest positions in the previous regimes, and who is used to extravagent behavior, deserted his post and fled during the night of 4 August 1983 with the intention of reaching the Ouahigouya garrision in the vain hope of organizing the units there into rebellion against the CNR.

Maj Guebre, one of Yoryan Gabriel Some's handimen in the forceful event of 17 May 1983 and who is considered by Upper Voltan antipopular regimes as one of the officers most determined to crush progressive elements in the Army, also fled Ouagadougou during the night of 4 August 1983 in order to settle down as a war lord in Dedougou where Col Yoryan Gabriel Some appointed him regiment commander following the 17 May 1983 events with the mission to crush, by means of a bloodbath, the resistance of patriot soldiers against the forceful event.

The CNR commends the soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the Ouahigouya and Dedougou regiments who foiled the Machiavellian designs of the traitorous officers and maintained an attitude consistent with the Army's honor and the aspirations of the Upper Voltan people.

The CNR reiterates its appeal to all military and paramilitary forces as well as to the Upper Voltan people to maintain constant vigilance in order to defend, support, and promote the revolution. Fatherland or death. The victory is for the people.

[Signed] The National Council of the Revolution

Angoutin Defense Committee Members Summoned

AB070920 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0818 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] All comrade members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution in the Angoutin area are invited to a consultative meeting today, 7 August 1983, at 0900 at the house of Comrade Compaore Youssouf. All other persons who want to be registered are invited to this meeting.

Press Agency Head Summons Journalists, Typists

AB071720 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1644 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] The director of the Upper Voltan press agency summons all journalists and typists of the agency to come at once to the headquarters with their identity cards. This summons is compulsory.

Ouagadougou Announcement Reassures Citizens

AB061115 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1058 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] If you are not one of those who sell out Upper Volta, the land of men, at a cheap price, if you are against kalabule [trade malpractices], if you have acquired your wealth by the sweat of your brow, then you have no reason to fear. You are with the National Council of the Revolution, and the National Council of the Revolution is with you. Long live the revolution.

Ouagadougou Announcement Praises Military

AB061028 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1015 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] All military and paramilitary men promptly understood where the revolutionary truth lies. It is in the 4 August 1983 movement. United, we will overcome. Long live the National Council of the Revolution.

ANGOLA

Algerian-Angolan Joint Communique Issued

LD042208 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The official visit by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of his counterpart, Paulo Jorge, was crowned by the issue of an Algerian-Angolan joint communique this morning.

After pointing out the meeting between Dr Taleb and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to whom he gave a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and the visit to a number of social and economic institutions, the communique explained that the two sides have held talks in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding. During these talks, they expressed their satisfaction with the tangible development of the bilateral relations between the two countries. The communique added that the two sides have investigated the urgent issues, especially in Africa and the Middle East. Concerning the situation in Angola, they expressed their deep concern regarding the occupation of a part of Angola by the racist forces of the South African regime, and they demanded their immediate and unconditional withdrawal. The two sides directed a call to the international community to demand South Africa to respect the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

The communique also included the support by both countries of the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of their country and the establishment of an independent Namibian state under the leadership of SWAPO, and their firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa under ANC leadership.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two sides expressed their support for the statement of the 19th OAU summit and their hopes that the two conflicting sides will arrive at a negotiated solution without foreign intervention. The two sides also renewed their absolute solidarity with the Saharan people in their struggle for their freedom and independence under the leadership of the Polisario, their only legitimate representative. The two sides also renewed their complete support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for their national rights under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO. Both sides stressed the commitment of their countries to the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement, explaining that nonalignment will always be a vital factor in the liberation of the Third World peoples and in solving the international problems.

After the Algerian and Angolan sides called again for a deep-rooted reform of the current international economic system, they expressed their conviction that cooperation among African countries and development of South-South relations will effectively contribute to preserve the interests of the developing countries.

The communique pointed out that during their talks the two sides have analyzed the horizons of reinforcing the bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the various fields.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi invited his Angolan counterpart to undertake an official visit to Algeria, and the invitation was accepted with gratitude; its date will be determined later.

BOTSWANA

Reportage on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Visit

Masire-Mugabe Talks

MB091825 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Quett Masire, and the visiting Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, were holding official discussions late this afternoon after the arrival of Mr Mugabe at the beginning of his 4-day official visit to Botswana.

Prime Minister Mugabe's plane landed at the Gaborone Airport this afternoon at 1245 [word indistinct] in a rousing welcome by hundreds of people who thronged the airport. Dozens of local and foreign journalists were at the airport, and many more were still arriving at the [word indistinct] to cover Mr Mugabe's first official visit to this country. After inspecting the guard of honor, Mr Mugabe, who was accompanied by Dr Masire, greeted the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, with a confident [words indistinct] before embracing him warmly.

Prime Minister Mugabe's entourage includes the Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs, Dr Mangwende; the minister of state for security in the prime minister's office, Mr Mungagwa; the minister of transport, Mr Masango; deputy minister of agriculture, Dr Mombeshora; and the deputy minister of industry and energy development, Mr Mavhaire. Also included was the deputy secretary in the Zimbabwean Cabinet office, Mr (S. Sigwedere).

Mr Mugabe's visit to Botswana has been hailed to have a further boost to the warm relations already existing between the two countries in spite of negative press reports concerning the issue of Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana. In high-level talks, Botswana and Zimbabwe have over the months resolved their common problems, and the growth in the strength of the relations [words indistinct] signified by President Masire's official visit to Zimbabwe in October last year. The ties of friendship were further strengthened with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Shortly thereafter Zimbabwe announced the appointment of Mr Alois Chidoda as the country's first ambassador high commissioner to Botswana. When receiving Mr Chidoda's credentials, President Masire said the occasion marked yet another milestone in the two countries' close relations forged during the liberation struggle for the independence of Zimbabwe.

SAPA Report on Talks

MB091945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Gaborone, Aug 9, SAPA — The visiting Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, opened dicussions with the Botswana leader, Dr Quett Masire, this afternoon, little more

than an hour after arriving from Harare. According to a spokesman for Mr Mugabe, the two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest. Informed sources said the question of dissidents featured prominently on the agenda. The sources said the discussions had improved relations considerably, and that the two leaders had also discussed areas of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, transport and trade.

Mr Mugabe, on his first visit to Botswana as prime minster, was met by a huge crowd chanting freedom songs and praising him for his "heroic deeds" during the armed struggle against the former Rhodesian regime. Mr Mugabe is accompanied by his wife, Sally, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, the minister of state for security in the prime minister's office, Mr Emmerson Mungagwa, the minister of transport, Mr F. Masango, the deputy minister of industry and energy, Mr D. Mavhaire, and the deputy minister of agriculture, Dr S. Mom-beshora.

Tonight the visitors will attend a state banquet in their honour. Mr Mugabe's itinerary tomorrow will include a visit to the Botswana Meat Commission in Lobatse and the diamond mine at Orapa. On Thursday he will officially open the Botswana Trade Fair. The prime minister will address a press conference at 12:30 on Friday before flying back to Harare.

Mugabe, Masire Banquet Remarks

MB100659 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] is drawing up a food security strategy because of the continuing drought in the region. Comrade Mugabe made the remark at a state banquet given in his honor by President Quett Masire of Botswana in Gaborone last night. The prime minister, who is on a 5-day official visit to Botswana, said discussions on the plan were held in Maputo recently during a summit of the hoped that what SADCC has been able to achieve so far would enable donors to give more assistance to the organization. Comrade Mugabe thanked Botswana for the great contribution they have made in the founding of SADCC and the assistance they gave to Zimbabwe during the liberation struggle.

The prime minister criticized the Pretoria regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, adding that Namibians should not be held to ransom by insisting that the Cubans should be withdrawn from Angola if independence is to be granted.

Welcoming the Zimbabwean delegation, President Masire said it is a moral duty for Botswana and Zimbabwe to help the people of Namibia and South Africa to achieve their independence. He said this could be achieved provided there was unity of purpose. Dr Masire said unity has already been achieved through SADCC. He paid tribute to the prime minister for the crucial role he played in the promotion of the political and economic liberation of southern Africa.

Today, Comrade Mugabe and his delegation will visit the Botswana Vaccine Institute and thereafter the Zimbabwean delegation will tour the Botswana Meat Commission in Lobatse, about 70 km south of Gaborone. In the afternoon, Comrade Mugabe is expected to visit the Orapa diamond mine.

SWAZILAND

SWAZILAND TIMES Reports Queen Regent Replaced

MB101448 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 10 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

["Special Edition", by *Times* reporter]

[Text] Inkhosikati Ntombi was appointed queen regent of Swaziland today. She replaces the former Ndlovukazi Dzeliwe, who was appointed after the death of King Sobhuza II in August last year. The announcement was made in Extraordinary Government Gazette Number 59. It is titled "Assumption of Regency by the Ndlovukazi Notice" and signed by Prince Sozisa, the authorised person. The appointment is with effect from August 9.

The Gazette states: "Consequent upon the assumption of office of Ndlovukazi by Ntombi it is hereby declared that the said Ntombi has, with immediate effect, assumed the office of regent." Senior members of the royal family have been holding discussion on matters affecting the royal household this week. Government departments and other organisations who employ members of the royal family were requested to release them to go to the ceremonial Royal Residence in Lobamba.

A statement was also issued today by the Secretariat of the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo) commenting on the dismissal of former prime minister, Prince Mabandla. The pamphlet is reproduced in full inside.

Secretariat Issues Pamphlet on Mabandla Dismissal

MB101535 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 10 Aug 83 pp 2, 3

["Special Edition"]

[Text] **This is the contents of the pamphlet issued today by the Secretariat of the Liqoqo.**

MABANDLA'S LITANY OF BETRAYALS

Recent events reveal the fact that most Swazis are still not fully informed of the reasons that led to the dismissal of Mabandla from the premiership of the Kingdom of Swaziland. Although the Liqoqo issued a statement at the time, it has become necessary to elaborate on that statement and to point out that the fact that no charges have so far been preferred against him does not in anyway minimise the fact that Mabandla stands criminally liable for abuse of power; attempting to subvert the constitutional authority of the Kingdom; illegally and unconstitutionally trying to wrestle authority over the Army from the monarch and illegally using his office to unconstitutionally divert Swaziland

from the political path formulated by our beloved and revered father, the late King, Sobhuza II.

Obviously, Mabandla was not alone in his criminal machinations. Those who plotted and encouraged him in his intrigues are equally liable. The Liqoqo cannot idly stand by and watch the results of sixty years of sweat and toil by His Majesty King Sobhuza II being swept aside by the irresponsible actions of a few politically disgruntled saboteurs.

Following is a list of but a few of the crimes that Mabandla and his henchmen stand charged with:

I. On the afternoon of Monday the 28th June, 1982, at Lozithehlezi Palace, Mabandla came out in open opposition to the king on the land issue, to such extent, that the king was obliged to later advise him to resign. Mabandla chose to ignore the advice.

Technically, Mabandla ceased then to be constitutionally the prime minister of Swaziland because he had lost the confidence of the head-of-state who had **nominated** him as member of Parliament and **appointed** him prime minister.

II. On the 14th December, 1982, hardly 3 months after the death of the king, in a secret document Mabandla made his bid to wrestle the control of the Army from the monarch. The enormity of this step becomes apparent when the document is read in conjunction with Mabandla's speech which attempts to remove executive authority from the monarch to government. This was Mabandla's first criminal attempt to subvert the Kingdom's constitutional authority.

III. Two months after the death of the king, in preparation for his republican constitution, Mabandla, with the connivance of certain parties, made efforts to advise the Indlovukazi to accept his constitution. It was only the timely action of the authorized person that thwarted this sinister move. This was Mabandla's second attempted palace coup.

IV. On the 25th February, 1983, without the knowledge of the Cabinet, Mabandla and his henchmen prepared a speech meant to be delivered from the throne during the opening of Parliament. Of all his nefarious activities this was Mabandla's ambitious and overt attempt at emasculating the monarch and, thereby, all Swazi institutions, and gather all meaningful powers in the country unto himself.

Mabandla's speech, which was intercepted by the Liqoqo before it could be delivered, prostitutes the king's order-in-council of the 9th October, 1978, which established the Parliament of Swaziland, in several ways:

(i) Section 69 (i) of The Establishment of Parliament Order No 23 of 1978 reads: "Subject to this order the **executive authority** of Swaziland shall vest in the king."

Mabandla's speech says: "The executive government of this country consists in a Cabinet of Ministers....."

Mabandla, thereby, transfers the executive authority from the king to government.

(ii) Section 52 of the order says: "Subject to this order, the **king and Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good** Government of Swaziland."

In his speech Mabandla says: "Parliament will be the sole legislative body in the Kingdom of Swaziland."

In one sentence Mabandla unconstitutionally usurps from the monarchy powers vested on it by various proclamations and orders- in-council.

(iii) The king's Procalamation (Amendment) Decree No 1 of 1982 clearly defines the status of the Liqoqo in Section 4, thus: "The Liqoqo means the Supreme Council of State whose fuction is to advise the king on **all** matters of state."

In his speech Mabandla declares:"...the Liqoqo forms no part of the government system of this country."

(iv) Section 5 of the decree continues: "This proclamation is the supreme law of Swaziland and if any other law is inconsistent with this proclamation, that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be null and void."

In an article appearing in the Sunday Tribune of June 5, 1983 Mababndla is quoted as saying Swaziland needs a written constitution and adding:"This constitution must have respect for the rule of law and it must not allow people to be above the law.

Yet his speech clearly places Mabandla above the principle law of the country. He flagrantly attempts in each and every paragraph to flout the laws and the Constitution of Swaziland before an August congregation consisting of none other than the queen herself, the Liqoqo, royal princes and princesses, and the entire diplomatic corps in this country.

What greater treason has ever been committed by a prime minister in the entire history of civilised mankind?

Mabandla's speech is riddled with other examples of the man's insolent disregard for the law and unbridled political ambitions.

But what about Mabandla, the man? Does the image of an honest Johnny-come-lately, fired with righteous zeal to erradicate graft and corruption from Swazi society, fit Mabandla?

Judge for yourself!

Mabandla, as prime minister of Swaziland:

(a) Diverted aid funds to build unscheduled water boreholes in his home in Piggs Peak;

(b) Pressurised banks to give him loans to buy personal farms and build houses;

(c) Commissioned government tractors and Taiwanese technical experts to cultivate his farm for personal gain;

(d) Corrupted the tender board system in this country by having government purchase cement blocks from his own private company;

(e) Received financial gifts from a company contracted by the Swaziland Government to build silos;

(f) Received thousands of dollars and other benefits for unconhyphenationstitutionally granting Swaziland's recognition to Polisario without the prior consent of His Majesty King Sobhuza II;

(g) Interfered with the independence of the Swaziland judiciary, by politicizing the bench.

All these and many others, are offences against the Constitution and criminal laws of Swaziland.

Mabandla is, therefore, a fugitive from the law and not a political refugee as he would want people to believe.

The Liqoqo Secretariat,

Lobamba

8th August, 1983.